

Project 85

Doc #21

THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON

March 22, 1961

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY
THE SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE
THE DIRECTOR OF DEFENSE RESEARCH AND
ENGINEERING
THE CHAIRMAN, JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
THE ASSISTANT SECRETARIES OF DEFENSE
THE GENERAL COUNSEL
THE SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE SECRETARY
OF DEFENSE
THE ASSISTANTS TO THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

020
000-85

SUBJECT: Testimony on the President's Program

In response to inquiries from within the Department, this is to inform you that under this Administration the same procedure that has been observed in the past for clearance of testimony upon budget estimates, budget policy, and legislative proposals is to be observed.

Quoted and summarized below are the relevant guidelines:

1. Testimony upon legislative proposals and Budget requests or estimates must be handled in accordance with the clearance procedures contained in Bureau of the Budget Circulars No. A-19 and A-10. These stress the relating of all statements to the Program of the President; and assume that all interested officials will state and argue their views forcefully within the Executive Branch, but once a decision is made will wholeheartedly support it at all times.

11/11/61

#313

2. All witnesses should comply with the directions contained in the Budget Bureau Director letter of December 31, 1958:

"It is understandable that officials and employees will feel strongly about the importance of their own agency's work, and will sometimes believe that a larger budget might be in order. Such feelings, however, must be related to an awareness that our budget resources are not adequate to accommodate in any one year all of the things that might be desired. The President is responsible for reviewing the total needs of the executive branch in the light of tax and debt policy and for deciding among competing requests for priorities. Executive branch personnel are expected to support the President in his budget recommendations.

"As you and your staff prepare to justify your portion of the budget before Congress, you will want to observe the requirements set forth at the President's direction in Bureau of the Budget Circular No. A-10. It is expected that witnesses will carefully avoid volunteering views differing from the budget, either on the record or off the record. While direct questions at hearings must be answered frankly, it is expected that a witness who feels that he must set forth a personal view inconsistent with the President's budget will also point out that the President's judgment on the matter was reached from his overall perspective as the head of the Government, and in the light of overriding national policy. The witness should make it clear that his personal comments are not to be construed as a request for additional funds."

Robert S. McNamara

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

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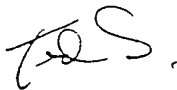
March 15, 1961

OFFICE OF THE
SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

The President felt it would be more appropriate if you were to issue the attached directive to those concerned in your Department, instead of having it come from the White House, inasmuch as this does not seem to be of concern to the other Departments and agencies (although, if you will send me a copy of your directive, the President suggested that I might want to send it as a model to other Department heads).



Theodore C. Sorensen
Special Counsel to the President

Carbon copy of
memorandum and
attachment to:
Honorable Arthur Sylvester

2370

March 15, 1961

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2. All witnesses should comply with the directions contained in the Budget Bureau Director letter of December 31, 1958:

"It is understandable that officials and employees will feel strongly about the importance of their own agency's work, and will sometimes believe that a larger budget might be in order. Such feelings, however, must be related to an awareness that our budget resources are not adequate to accommodate in any one year all of the things that might be desired. The President is responsible for reviewing the total needs of the executive branch in the light of tax and debt policy and for deciding among competing requests for priorities. Executive branch personnel are expected to support the President in his budget recommendations.

"As you and your staff prepare to justify your portion of the budget before Congress, you will want to observe the requirements set forth at the President's direction in Bureau of the Budget Circular No. A-10. It is expected that witnesses will carefully avoid volunteering views

differing from the budget, either on the record or off the record. While direct questions at hearings must be answered frankly, it is expected that a witness who feels that he must set forth a personal view inconsistent with the President's budget will also point out that the President's judgment on the matter was reached from his overall perspective as the head of the Government, and in the light of overriding national policy. The witness should make it clear that his personal comments are not to be construed as a request for additional funds."

The instructions referred to above are designed to insure that all agencies make their maximum contribution to the Administration's program. It is the responsibility of each agency head and each Administration witness to familiarize himself with those instructions and to insure that his actions reflect a properly coordinated Executive branch position.



(SECRET HAS SEEN)
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
14 March 1961

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

SUBJECT: Project No. 85 - Instructions on Statements and
Testimony before Congressional Committees.

I have a draft statement, which has been cleared by
Cy Vance and Arthur Sylvester as to substance. However, there
is a White House development which we all believe has an important
bearing on how this whole matter is handled.

As you know, The Budget Bureau had drafted a government-
wide directive on the subject of the behaviour of witnesses before
Congressional committees. Ted Sorenson has re-worked a draft,
and discussed it with the President yesterday. The President has
some ideas of his own on the subject, and the paper is being re-
drafted now by Sorenson. He hopes that it can be released within
the next day or two. The President is apparently quite sensitive
about the handling of this subject in the light of possible Congress-
ional repercussions.

Under the circumstances, we strongly urge that you
await the Presidential directive before we attempt to commit any-
thing to paper over your signature. It would be our hope that the
Presidential directive, widely circulated here, under a direction
from you for strict compliance would be the most effective way of
handling this problem. In any event, we feel that it would be unwise
to attempt to draft anything until we see what is in the Presidential
directive.

G. S. Paul

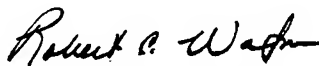
Norman S. Paul
Assistant to the Secretary
(Legislative Affairs)

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14 Mar 61

requirement, validate requirements, recommend approval for the implementation, monitor the implementation, and evaluate performance.

4. The C3S Systems Directorate, OJCS, will implement the attached procedures and will initiate actions to revise the appropriate documents to eliminate duplication of procedures and insure consistency of policy.

For the Joint Chiefs of Staff:



ROBERT C. WATSON
Colonel, USMC
Acting Secretary

Attachment

Reference

- * Memorandum by the Deputy Secretary of Defense, 12 June 1981, "The Planning Phase of the DOD PPB System"

POLICY AND PROCEDURES FOR MANAGEMENT OF
JOINT COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS

FOREWORD

	<u>1</u>
This document provides a consolidated statement of policy and	<u>2</u>
common procedures for the management of joint C2 systems and	<u>3</u>
C2 systems with joint/combined implications. Joint C2 systems	<u>4</u>
provide the NCA and the commanders of the unified and	<u>5</u>
specified commands with the ability to conduct joint and	<u>6</u>
combined operations. In addition to joint C2 systems,	<u>7</u>
command, control, and communications systems and equipment	<u>8</u>
with joint implications are those that:	<u>9</u>
a. Are intended to provide NCA connectivity.	<u>10</u>
b. Have been designated by the Joint Chiefs of Staff or	<u>11</u>
higher authority as systems/equipment having cross-Service,	<u>12</u>
cross-command, cross-program, or international implications	<u>13</u>
or that are of special interest. This includes prioritiza-	<u>14</u>
tions by a commander of a unified or specified command.	<u>15</u>
Commonality of C2 functional tasks, objectives, and responsi-	<u>16</u>
bilities is established as a matter of policy. The procedures	<u>17</u>
provide common channels and a single set of documents to	<u>18</u>
establish objectives, identify deficiencies, translate the	<u>19</u>
deficiencies into statements of requirements, validate the	<u>20</u>
requirements, recommend approval for implementation, monitor	<u>21</u>
the achievement of capabilities, and evaluate performance.	<u>22</u>
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POLICY AND PROCEDURES FOR MANAGEMENT OF
JOINT COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS

1. General Considerations

a. The NCA exercises operational direction and administrative support of US forces worldwide, under all force postures. The capability to exercise these functions is provided by interoperating command and control (C2) systems, which also provide appropriate capabilities at the various command echelons for which they were designed. The total capability created by these interoperating systems is not a single system, nor is it planned to become one. Some C2 systems are dedicated to the support of the NCA and the Joint Chiefs of Staff; however, for the most part, C2 systems are designed, developed, procured, and employed to satisfy mission requirements of the Service or command that normally uses them. At any given time, connectivity of the systems is structured to support the information exchange and command communications requirements of the prevailing situation. Therefore, compatibility of C2 procedures and interoperability of C2 systems and the communications supporting them are essential.

b. A basic consideration for implementation of joint C2 systems is the assumption that major losses in US warmaking and C2 capabilities, as well as serious disruption of US policymaking capabilities, are possible. Such losses should not prevent the NCA and other commanders from controlling the execution of military options and performing the C2 functional tasks. Therefore, physical and functional survivability of the C2 functions and of

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interconnecting communications is a critical planning factor. 1

c. A corporate goal of the Department of Defense is to 2
 acquire a flexible, survivable, and effective worldwide 3
 C2 capability supported by adequate interconnecting com- 4
 munications, where required. The development of concepts 5
 and procedures, the acquisition of material, the establish- 6
 ment of facilities, and the training of personnel to 7
 achieve this goal may cut across established organizational 8
 lines of responsibility. Conceptually, C2 equipment 9
 should form an entity; however, in its aggregate it is 10
 too amorphous and evolutionary for consideration as a 11
 single major acquisition. Because of the various major 12
 procurements needed for implementation of C2 capabilities, 13
 close coordination among DOD components is mandatory to 14
 insure that C2 and supporting communications programs 15
 maximize benefits to be derived and are phased to be 16
 available at a useful time. 17
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d. The urgency, during crisis, of communicating warning 19
 and intelligence from all sources to the NCA and of pass- 20
 ing decisions and commands to the military forces requires 21
 that systems be responsive and reliable, and as surviv- 22
 able as the NCA and as the commands and forces they 23
 support. Compatibility of procedures and interoperability 24
 of equipment are mandatory in furthering success of 25
 joint and combined operations. Several factors dictate 26
 special emphasis on management procedures to minimize 27
 unnecessary duplication of systems without enforcing 28
 standardization where it does not provide clear advantages. 29
 These factors are: resource limitations; an evolving 30
 technological base; multiple requirements for interfaces; 31

the need for compatible procedures throughout the chain of command; and the need to involve end users in the evolutionary growth of existing capabilities.	1
	2
2. <u>Tasks Supported by Command and Control Systems</u>	3
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a. Command and control systems, regardless of the level of command supported, accomplish their purpose by providing the means to perform all or applicable portions of the following tasks:	5
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(1) <u>Monitor the Current Situation, Including the Status of US and Non-US Forces.</u> This is the process of sensing critical information concerning the political, economic, and military situation on a worldwide basis. The process requires all-source information collection and processing to recognize unique events, to identify changes in the status of US and non-US force capabilities and in the politico-economic environment. The term "all-source" means total information as provided from all available resources without regard to functional origin. Situation monitoring includes assessment of environmental conditions, logistic capabilities, status of forces, intelligence, and plans as they affect allocation and expenditure of resources in support of projected national policy initiatives and force activity levels. It includes direction of strategic and tactical reconnaissance activities and requires a continuing assessment of the integrity of C2 systems.	9
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(2) <u>Formulate Responses to Warning and Threat Assessment.</u> The process includes evaluation of enemy intentions, current enemy capability to carry out	28
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intentions, and the selection, adaptation, or formulation of plans responsive to the specific situation. 1

(a) In the strategic sense, the process is 2
initiated by reports of critical indications of 3
change in the level or direction of unfriendly 4
economic, political, or military activity in terms 5
of specific threats to US or allied forces, territory, 6
or national interests. 7

(b) In the tactical sense, the process is 8
initiated by reporting and displaying informa- 9
tion that an enemy has initiated hostilities. 10
It provides information on the origin, objectives, 11
and nature of the attack and includes subsequent 12
confirmation of the validity of the warning. It 13
provides the basis for relating attack indications 14
to planned options for initial response. 15

(3) Select Options, Employ Forces, and Execute Oper- 16
ation Plans 17

(a) For deterrence, this is the process of per- 18
ceiving the pattern of enemy response to US 19
activity and assessing the impact of US activity 20
on the enemy posture and capability to initiate 21
hostilities. It includes issuing force alerts 22
and monitoring achievement of increased readi- 23
ness status. It also includes planning for 24
dynamic employment of forces to counter enemy 25
initiatives and recommending a course of action 26
that best meets the situation. Direction and 27
control of forces must provide for the selected 28
force employment options to be implemented as 29
intended. 30
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(b) For force employment to control escalation,	1
the process includes selecting appropriate	2
responses, implementing operation plans, perceiving	3
the changes in patterns of enemy response to US	4
activity, and assessing the impact and effective-	5
ness of US activity in terms of the enemy	6
response. It also includes planning for dynamic	7
alternatives to force activities, directing	8
deployment and redeployment of forces, and	9
monitoring the US force activities in response	10
both to their own direction and to enemy activ-	11
ities.	12
(c) For force employment in response to hostili-	13
ties, the process includes determining and	14
directing US force activities in response to	15
tactical warning and recommending an appropriate	16
response based on attack assessment.	17
(4) <u>Perform Attack, Strike, Damage, and Residual</u>	18
<u>Capability Assessment</u>	19
(a) The performance of attack assessment includes	20
the process of deriving projected attack patterns	21
and impact points from sensed attack events to	22
determine the character and expected effective-	23
ness of an attack. The process includes evaluation	24
of the effects of the projected attack on US	25
force capability.	26
(b) The performance of strike, damage, and	27
residual capability assessment includes the	28
process of acquiring strike and damage reports,	29
correlating them to provide a perception of the	30
extent of damage to friendly and enemy forces,	31

and evaluating the impact of damage upon enemy 1
and friendly force residual capabilities and 2
resources. The process also includes identifica- 3
tion of requirements and priorities for recovery 4
and reconstitution of US forces. 5

(5) Reconstitute and Redirect Forces. This process 6
includes acting on status reports concerning the 7
location, condition, and availability of military 8
resources after attack. The process includes 9
reviewing the progress of directed activities 10
and planning subsequent force employment options 11
based on damage assessment and residual capabilities. 12

(6) Terminate Hostilities and Active Operations. 13
This is the process of perceiving a willingness 14
on the part of the enemy to negotiate termination 15
of hostilities, projecting the results of current US 16
and enemy activity, and assessing enemy intent and 17
residual capability. The process includes develop- 18
ing plans for recovery and redeployment to deter 19
renewed conflict and monitoring the achievement of 20
the directed recovery posture to insure that the 21
conflict terminates under conditions favorable to 22
the United States. 23

b. These generic tasks define the purpose of C2 systems 24
and apply to the full spectrum of operations, at all 25
levels of command. A command level may at any given 26
time require the definition of subtasks which more 27
closely delineate command-unique functions and which 28
amplify the above generic tasks with scenario or 29
command level specifics. 30
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3. <u>General Objectives for Command And Control System Elements.</u>	<u>1</u>
a. C2 systems perform common tasks within the US command hierarchy in the pursuit of common missions. Hence, individual systems must exhibit certain attributes to insure that C2 is not the limiting factor in US war-fighting capability but rather provides options for execution of plans and aids exploitation of battlefield opportunities.	<u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u> <u>5</u> <u>6</u> <u>7</u>
The general objectives are stated below for each of the C2 system elements. They are planning factors for the identification of deficiencies in existing systems and provide rationale for stating requirements. Although presented by C2 system element, the entire list must be considered in its relationship to the C2 functional tasks so as to generate balanced capabilities within systems.	<u>8</u> <u>9</u> <u>10</u> <u>11</u> <u>12</u> <u>13</u> <u>14</u> <u>15</u>
b. The general objectives for the Joint Command and Control System Elements are:	<u>16</u> <u>17</u>
(1) <u>Command Facilities.</u> Achieve survivability through mobility, redundancy, hardness, deception, dispersal, or combinations thereof for continuity of operations under the worst probable conditions of conflict, including nuclear, biological, and chemical attacks.	<u>18</u> <u>19</u> <u>20</u> <u>21</u> <u>22</u> <u>23</u>
(a) Within any definable command structure, at least one command center must survive the threat projected by latest JCS-approved documents.	<u>24</u> <u>25</u> <u>26</u>
(b) The surviving command center(s) must be capable of supporting all mission-required C2 functional tasks of the supported command throughout all phases of any conflict.	<u>27</u> <u>28</u> <u>29</u> <u>30</u> <u>31</u>

(c) Alternate operating facilities are required	<u>1</u>
to assure the survival of a military command and	<u>2</u>
control capability. The physical size of	<u>3</u>
alternate facilities may influence the capability	<u>4</u>
that can be incorporated. In addition, adverse	<u>5</u>
conditions for communications will exist during	<u>6</u>
hostilities. Nevertheless, alternate facilities	<u>7</u>
must meet the following basic operating require-	<u>8</u>
ments:	<u>9</u>
1. Operate continuously with qualified watch	<u>10</u>
teams, maintaining a readiness to support	<u>11</u>
the general war command function.	<u>12</u>
2. Provide immediate access to a continuously	<u>13</u>
updated data base of information required	<u>14</u>
for direction of the US military forces.	<u>15</u>
This capability can result in part from using	<u>16</u>
information from the primary command centers.	<u>17</u>
However, reliance on primary command centers	<u>18</u>
should not limit or degrade the capability	<u>19</u>
to operate independently with data received	<u>20</u>
directly from external sources.	<u>21</u>
3. Transition rapidly without prior warning	<u>22</u>
from a standby mode of operation to per-	<u>23</u>
forming as the primary military center.	<u>24</u>
When an alternate becomes the primary	<u>25</u>
center, other facilities will continue to	<u>26</u>
maintain their capability to assume the	<u>27</u>
primary center function, if required.	<u>28</u>
4. Communicate continuously with other major	<u>29</u>
facilities.	<u>30</u>
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(2) <u>Communications</u> . Achieve flexibility, surviv-	<u>1</u>
ability, and security (including physical) of commu-	<u>2</u>
nications in support of operations throughout the	<u>3</u>
spectrum of force postures.	<u>4</u>
(a) Communications must survive the disruptive	<u>5</u>
physical and electromagnetic effects incident to	<u>6</u>
nuclear attacks.	<u>7</u>
(b) Telecommunications planning should provide	<u>8</u>
for the use of allied, commercial, and other-	<u>9</u>
agency communications systems by US forces.	<u>10</u>
US unilateral telecommunications must be pro-	<u>11</u>
vided in those cases where US policy dictates.	<u>12</u>
(c) The communications should be flexible in	<u>13</u>
order to provide endurance and to permit	<u>14</u>
reconstitution and restoration using all	<u>15</u>
surviving systems. Flexibility includes the	<u>16</u>
ability to limit and manage traffic into	<u>17</u>
bandwidth-constrained systems.	<u>18</u>
(d) Communications must continue to operate	<u>19</u>
under severe ECM conditions through use of	<u>20</u>
ECCM design features and operating procedures.	<u>21</u>
(3) <u>Warning Systems</u>	<u>22</u>
(a) Provide warning regardless of enemy tactics	<u>23</u>
or technology, natural disturbance, or US	<u>24</u>
situation through a system combination of	<u>25</u>
availability, detection probability, and	<u>26</u>
geographic coverage of all known and probable	<u>27</u>
attack launch points.	<u>28</u>
(b) Insure that neither a strategic weapon	<u>29</u>
impact on the United States nor an attack upon	<u>30</u>
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a US satellite occurs without prior warning	<u>1</u>
having been received by the NCA.	<u>2</u>
(c) Insure that warning/characterization information	<u>3</u>
has sufficient validity so that immediate	<u>4</u>
force preservation actions can be initiated	<u>5</u>
for those elements where appropriate.	<u>6</u>
(d) Provide credible warning/characterization	<u>7</u>
information as soon as possible after initiation	<u>8</u>
of an attack and continually thereafter.	<u>9</u>
(e) Provide sufficiently accurate data to	<u>10</u>
support meaningful sensor information correlations.	<u>11</u>
(4) <u>Command and Control Procedures</u>	<u>12</u>
(a) Refine and continuously evaluate procedures	<u>13</u>
in order to reduce redundant information requirements;	<u>14</u>
eliminate unnecessary reports; and	<u>15</u>
provide complete, accurate, reliable, and timely	<u>16</u>
information to the NCA and other appropriate	<u>17</u>
decisionmakers.	<u>18</u>
(b) Provide the capability to support dynamic	<u>19</u>
operations and nuclear employment planning.	<u>20</u>
Support should be based on current intelligence,	<u>21</u>
warning, attack, residual capability, and damage	<u>22</u>
assessment, force status and employment, and	<u>23</u>
enemy tactics information.	<u>24</u>
(5) <u>Command and Control Data Collection and Processing</u>	<u>25</u>
(a) Achieve a user-oriented data management	<u>26</u>
system capable of supporting centralized and	<u>27</u>
distributed data bases and performing the	<u>28</u>
directory and locator functions related to	<u>29</u>
remote access of the data bases.	<u>30</u>
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(b) Achieve a simple, highly responsive,	<u>1</u>
standard data update, retrieval, and manipula-	<u>2</u>
tion capability for use by authorized functional	<u>3</u>
users via remote terminal in support of	<u>4</u>
decisionmakers.	<u>5</u>
(c) Achieve compatibility and interoperability	<u>6</u>
through standard terminology, data elements,	<u>7</u>
codes, formats, symbology, system and applica-	<u>8</u>
tion software, data base structures, and	<u>9</u>
procedures.	<u>10</u>
(d) Achieve secure ADP system interaction	<u>11</u>
among ADP facilities and interaction directly	<u>12</u>
with other systems (i.e., NATO Command and	<u>13</u>
Control Information System, DOD Intelligence	<u>14</u>
Information System, and generally supporting	<u>15</u>
functional ADP systems--such as logistics/	<u>16</u>
personnel--often used in crises).	<u>17</u>
(e) Achieve ADP connectivity, data timeliness,	<u>18</u>
reliability, credibility and availability, and	<u>19</u>
operational procedures to provide an ad hoc	<u>20</u>
crisis action planning capability.	<u>21</u>
4. <u>Management Concept for Joint Command and Control Systems</u>	<u>22</u>
and Equipment	<u>23</u>
a. <u>General.</u> Some of the references in Appendix A stipulate	<u>24</u>
characteristics that C2 systems and equipment must possess	<u>25</u>
to provide functional integrity and robustness. These	<u>26</u>
characteristics, together with compatibility of procedures	<u>27</u>
and interoperability of equipment, allow routine and	<u>28</u>
predictably reliable structuring of DOD C2 systems into	<u>29</u>
networks to support the information exchange and command	<u>30</u>
	<u>31</u>

communications requirements of any given situation. This paragraph:	<u>1</u>
(1) Lists management responsibilities common to all DOD components for certain C2 systems and equipment.	<u>2</u>
(2) Establishes the procedures to be used for exercising the common responsibilities.	<u>3</u>
(3) Defines the C2 systems and equipment to which the common responsibilities and procedures apply.	<u>4</u>
The procedures are to guide all DOD components in accomplishing their common responsibilities within the framework of the consolidated policy established in the preceding paragraphs. The procedures described in the appendices are intended to:	<u>5</u>
(1) Enhance through coordination the ability to achieve the corporate DOD goal of obtaining a flexible, survivable, and effective C2 capability.	<u>6</u>
(2) Provide periodic top-level review of programs in achieving balance in the C2 capability, including the requirements of commanders of unified and specified commands.	<u>7</u>
(3) Permit integration of new characteristics (as concepts evolve) into the overall capability rather than as isolated fixes.	<u>8</u>
(4) Highlight deficiencies/gaps for remedial action.	<u>9</u>
(5) Reduce documentation.	<u>10</u>
b. <u>Responsibilities</u>	<u>11</u>
(1) The references in Appendix A identify certain managerial responsibilities which are shared by all DOD components. These responsibilities are:	<u>12</u>
(a) Establishing objectives.	<u>13</u>
(b) Identifying deficiencies.	<u>14</u>
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(c) Translating deficiencies into statements of requirements.	1
(d) Validating the requirements.	2
(e) Recommending an implementation.	3
(f) Monitoring the implementation through fielding of a capability.	4
(g) Testing and evaluating the capability.	5
(2) Executive authority for individual managerial functions may vary according to the specific item being addressed. However, as a matter of policy, for the systems and equipment in subparagraph 4d, all DOD components share in the process leading to implementation of the capability.	6
c. <u>Procedures.</u> The following common procedures are established to carry out the responsibilities enumerated above:	7
(1) <u>Establishing Objectives.</u> JCS Pubs 11, 12, and 19 and Annex C (Command, Control, and Communications) to the JSPD state the joint C2 objectives. Objectives may be periodically approved by appropriate authority and will, until reflected in the above objectives documents, represent additional guidance.	8
(2) <u>Identification of a Deficiency.</u> Appendix B (Outline and Submission Schedule of C2 System Master Plans, Summary Plans, and Programs) provides the primary vehicle for the commanders of the unified and specified commands to identify deficiencies to the Joint Chiefs of Staff on a yearly basis. In cases of urgency, deficiencies may be identified and submitted at any time in accordance with Appendix C.	9
(3) <u>Translation of the Deficiency Into a Statement of Requirements.</u> Appendix C (Format for the Submission	10

of Required Operational Capabilities) provides the
vehicle for submission of a statement of requirements
in nontechnical language, together with justification
and, optionally, a description of characteristics.
A mandatory distribution list provides for coordination.
This format is to be used when a requirement is to be
validated by the joint process in accordance with the
references of Appendix A. When, in accordance with the
references of Appendix A, validation of a requirement
with joint implications is a Service responsibility,
the Service-validated statement of requirement will be
coordinated with the addressees listed in Part III of
Appendix C. While the format of the Service-validated
statement of requirement may vary from that in Appendix
C, the same data elements must be addressed to permit
full coordination.
(4) Validation of the Statement of Requirements.
Appendix D (Policy for the Modification, Improvement,
and Introduction of Joint C2 Systems) provides the
policy, procedures, and responsibilities of DoD com-
ponents for validation of joint requirements.
(5) Approval of the Implementation Proposal. Appendix E
(Format for Technical Analysis and Cost Estimate for
Operational Requirements) provides the procedures,
responsibility, and documentation for approving and
assigning implementation proposals for operational
requirements validated under joint procedures. The data
elements of Appendix E (albeit not necessarily in the
format of that Appendix) are to be provided to the
Joint Chiefs of Staff when the directives in Appendix
A require that Service/Agency validation information

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be provided to the Joint Chiefs of Staff for supervision	1
of the validation process.	2
(6) <u>Monitorship of Implementation to Fielding.</u>	3
Appendix F (Command and Control Five Year Summary Plan)	4
provides the vehicle for an annual coordinated review	5
of the evolutionary improvement of joint C2 systems	6
and equipment having joint implications as defined in	7
subparagraph 4d. It also permits assessment of how	8
well the objectives are being met with decentralized	9
implementation of OSD centralized C2 direction.	10
(7) <u>Evaluating Performance.</u> JCS MOP 183 and JCS Pub 19	11
contain provisions and methodology for evaluating com-	12
mand, control, and communications systems. A schedule	13
of evaluation events for those systems is published	14
annually. It provides a composite listing of JCS-	15
directed and JCS-coordinated exercises and tests that	16
are designated as command, control, and communications	17
system evaluation events and evaluation objectives for	18
those events. Inputs for the Schedule of Evaluation	19
Events from the unified and specified commands, the	20
Services, and Defense agencies are requested when the	21
schedule is being prepared. The command, control, and	22
communications systems evaluation objectives listed	23
for each scheduled event are selected, as appropriate	24
within the constraints of the exercise, to permit	25
evaluation of strategic, theater/tactical, and Defense-	26
wide systems.	27
d. <u>Classification of Joint Command and Control Systems</u>	28
<u>and Systems/Equipment With Joint Implications</u>	29
(1) <u>General.</u> This paragraph specifies those joint C2	30
systems and systems/equipment with joint implications	31
to which the procedures of subparagraph 4c, above,	32
apply.	33

(2) <u>Classification</u>	<u>1</u>
(a) <u>Joint Command and Control Systems/Equipment.</u>	<u>2</u>
Joint C2 systems and equipment consist of:	<u>3</u>
1. The National Military Command System.	<u>4</u>
2. C2 systems of the unified and specified commands.	<u>5</u>
a. Command and control systems of the subordinate unified commands.	<u>6</u>
b. Command and control systems of the headquarters of the service component commands.	<u>7</u>
c. Command and control systems of the headquarters of joint task forces, when established and assigned.	<u>8</u>
3. C2 related management/information systems of the headquarters of the Military Departments having joint implications.	<u>9</u>
4. C2 support systems of DOD agencies.	<u>10</u>
5. Command, control, and communications assets controlled by the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Certain deployable C3 assets are controlled by the Joint Chiefs of Staff for use in crises, contingencies, and special missions for augmentation in support of the local commander.	<u>11</u>
6. Warning Systems, communications networks, ADP capabilities, and procedures described in reference 5, Appendix A.	<u>12</u>
7. The National Communications System.	<u>13</u>
8. Defense-wide C2 systems/equipment. Defense-wide C2 systems/equipment include:	<u>14</u>
a. The Defense Communications System.	<u>15</u>

b. The Military Satellite Communication System.	<u>1</u>
c. The Tri-Service Tactical Communications (TRI-TAC) equipment.	<u>2</u>
d. Communications security systems.	<u>3</u>
e. C2 systems supporting command, control, and communications countermeasures.	<u>4</u>
f. Navigation and position location systems.	<u>5</u>
g. Identification, friend or foe, systems.	<u>6</u>
h. Meteorological systems.	<u>7</u>
i. Interoperability systems.	<u>8</u>
(b) <u>Systems/Equipment With Joint Implications.</u>	<u>9</u>
References 7 and 20, Appendix A, establish the context in which certain systems and equipment are considered to have joint implications. To the extent that tactical command, control, and communications equipment falls under the purview of those references, they will be covered by the policy and procedures of the preceding paragraphs. In addition to the provisions of references 7 and 20, the following types of equipment have joint implications and come under the purview of the policy and procedures established in preceding paragraphs:	<u>10</u>
1. Equipment that is intended to provide NCA connectivity.	<u>11</u>
2. Equipment that is intended to provide connectivity for the commanders of unified and specified commands.	<u>12</u>
3. Systems and equipment that have been designated by the Joint Chiefs of Staff or higher	<u>13</u>

authority as having cross-Services, cross-pro-
gram, cross-command, or international implica-
tions or that are of special interest. This
includes priority items of the commanders of
unified and specified commands.

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APPENDIX A

REFERENCES

1. JCS Pub 2, 1 October 1974, "Unified Action Armed Forces."
2. JCS Pub 10, 11 April 1980, "Tactical Command and Control, and Communications Systems Standards (U)."
3. JCS Pub 11, 1 April 1968, "Tactical Communications Planning Guide (U)."
4. JCS Pub 12, 1 April 1974, "Tactical Command and Control Planning Guidance and Procedures for Joint Operations."
5. JCS Pub 19, "WWMCCS Objectives and Management Plan," Volumes I, II, III, IV, V, and VI and their separately published appendices (latest editions).
6. DOD Directive 4630.1, 24 April 1968, "Programming of Major Telecommunications Requirements."
7. DOD Directive 4630.5, 28 January 1967, "Compatibility and Commonality of Equipment for Tactical Command and Control, and Communications."
8. DOD Directive 5000.1, 19 March 1980, "Major System Acquisition."
9. DOD Directive 5000.2, 19 March 1980, "Major System Acquisition Process."
10. DOD Directive 5000.3, 26 December 1979, "Test and Evaluation."
11. DOD Directive 5100.1, 26 January 1980, "Functions of the Department of Defense and its Major Components."
12. DOD Directive 5100.30, 2 December 1971, "Worldwide Military Command and Control System (WWMCCS)."
13. DOD Directive 5100.79, 21 November 1975, "Worldwide Military Command and Control System Engineer."

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14. DOD Instruction 5100.80, 1 December 1975, "Worldwide Military Command and Control System (WWMCCS) Evaluation Program."	<u>1</u>
	<u>2</u>
	<u>3</u>
15. DOD Directive 5105.19, 10 August 1978, "Defense Communications Agency (DCA)."	<u>4</u>
	<u>5</u>
16. DOD Directive 5105.44, 9 October 1973, "Military Satellite Communications (MILSATCOM) Systems Organization."	<u>6</u>
	<u>7</u>
17. DOD Instruction 7250.10, 10 January 1980, "Implementation of Reprogramming of Appropriated Funds."	<u>8</u>
	<u>9</u>
18. JCS Memorandum of Policy No. 112, 13 February 1978, "Military Telecommunications Agreements Between the United States and Regional Defense Organizations or Friendly Foreign Nations."	<u>10</u>
	<u>11</u>
	<u>12</u>
	<u>13</u>
19. JCS Memorandum of Policy No. 131, (latest revision), "Joint Communications Security Policy (U)."	<u>14</u>
	<u>15</u>
20. JCS Memorandum of Policy No. 160, 1 November 1976, "Compatibility and Commonality of Equipment for Tactical Command and Control and Communications."	<u>16</u>
	<u>17</u>
	<u>18</u>
21. JCS Memorandum of Policy No. 167, 14 November 1975, "Mobile/Transportable Communications Assets Controlled by the Joint Chiefs of Staff."	<u>19</u>
	<u>20</u>
	<u>21</u>
22. JCS Memorandum of Policy No. 183, 5 November 1979, "Command, Control, and Communications Systems Evaluation Program."	<u>22</u>
	<u>23</u>
23. JCS Memorandum of Policy No. 185, 9 December 1980, "Command, Control, and Communications Countermeasures (U)."	<u>24</u>
	<u>25</u>
24. JCS Memorandum of Policy No. 178, 1 May 1978, "Military Satellite Communications Systems."	<u>26</u>
	<u>27</u>
25. MJCS-209-83, "Defense Communications System Five Year Program Joint Validation Procedures."	<u>28</u>
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APPENDIX B	<u>1</u>
OUTLINE AND SUBMISSION SCHEDULE OF COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM MASTER PLANS, SUMMARY PLANS, AND PROGRAMS	<u>2</u>
1. Plans are submitted to the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff, by the commander of each unified or specified command, by the Service headquarters of the Military Departments, and by the Defense agencies.	<u>4</u>
2. The plan submitted by a commander of a unified or specified command for approval is called a "Command and Control System Master Plan." This is a document which sets forth the concept, description, and general improvement plan for the C2 system. It describes the composition of the C2 system and the functional and organizational relationships among all elements of the system. It provides guidance and objectives to the component or subordinate commands for the development and operation of the system, describes specific required operational capabilities (ROCs) for improvement of the system, and prioritizes the ROCs.	<u>8</u>
3. The plan submitted by a Service headquarters of a Military Department or by a Defense agency for information is called a "Command and Control System Summary Plan." This document sets forth, in summary form, the concept and description of the C2 management/information systems of the Service headquarters of the Military Departments and the C2 communications networks of the Defense agencies. It describes the general composition and capabilities of the existing elements of the C2 system and presents an overview of the functional and organizational relationships related to interoperability with and responsiveness to the National Military Command System (NMCS).	<u>10</u>
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4. The program submitted to the Secretary of Defense by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff for the improvement of the NMCS is the "NMCS Five Year Master Objectives Program" (NMCS PYMOP). This program lists all ROCs, both validated and unvalidated, for the modification and improvement of the NMCS. It also provides a basis for planning, programming and budgeting for a 5 year period. The NMCS PYMOP will be updated and submitted annually in December.	<u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u> <u>5</u> <u>6</u> <u>7</u> <u>8</u>
5. Command and Control System Master Plans will be submitted and updated at least annually in accordance with the following schedule:	<u>9</u> <u>10</u> <u>11</u>
ADCOM--November	<u>12</u>
SAC--December	<u>13</u>
LANTCOM--January	<u>14</u>
PACOM--February	<u>15</u>
USEUCOM--November	<u>16</u>
USREDCOM--December	<u>17</u>
USSOUTHCOM--January	<u>18</u>
MAC--February	<u>19</u>
6. Command and Control System Summary Plans will be submitted and updated at least annually in accordance with the following schedule:	<u>20</u> <u>21</u> <u>22</u>
US Army--October	<u>23</u>
US Navy--November	<u>24</u>
US Air Force--December	<u>25</u>
US Marine Corps--January	<u>26</u>
DCA--February	<u>27</u>
DIA--October	<u>28</u>
DMA--November	<u>29</u>
DNA--December	<u>30</u>
DLA--December	<u>31</u>
NSA/CCS--February	<u>32</u>

APPENDIX C
FORMAT FOR THE SUBMISSION OF
REQUIRED OPERATIONAL CAPABILITIES

(The required operational capability (ROC) provides the originator of the joint C2 requirement an opportunity to express, in nontechnical language, the essential elements of the requirement. It should contain as much of the information indicated below as possible, based on best estimates. Part I is required with each ROC submission and should provide sufficient information for initial processing by the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Submission of Part II is optional. Additional information determined to be necessary will also be provided to the OJCS and to the Service/agency evaluating the ROC. The mandatory distribution of the ROC (Part III) is intended to provide initial coordination.)

REQUIRED OPERATIONAL CAPABILITY FOR:

Insert short descriptive title of the requirement.

Include security classification, if applicable.

Unclassified titles are desired.

PART I (REQUIRED)

SECTION I. STATEMENT OF REQUIREMENT

1. Description. Describe the requirement by indicating:

a. General characteristics in sufficient detail to present a clear picture of the requirement. Characteristics stated will represent mandatory or minimum acceptable performance features unless indicated as "desirable"; i.e., those features to be achieved without disproportionate increase in cost, complexity, and leadtime while maintaining the required standards of reliability and maintainability.

b. The effect the ROC will have on the capability to support the National Military Command System.

c. Whether the requirement is for a new item or a replacement. Indicate its relationships to other ROCs and to other items or material in use.

d. Broad concept of employment of the requirement (how, when, where, and by whom).	<u>1</u>
e. Other standard or developmental equipment with which the requirement must be compatible.	<u>2</u>
f. Hardening required against nuclear, electromagnetic, chemical, and biological warfare.	<u>3</u>
g. Recommended security classification of the requirement and of the development effort, and other restrictions.	<u>4</u>
h. Desired calendar year of initial/full operational capability.	<u>5</u>
i. Recommendations for Service/Defense agency responsible for development and funding.	<u>6</u>
SECTION II. JUSTIFICATION	<u>7</u>
2. <u>Reason for Requirement.</u> State why existing system cannot satisfy the requirement. Indicate objectives, missions, or functions that will be prejudiced by failure to develop the proposed requirement. Relate the ROC to one or more specific C2 system objectives. State why it will make a major contribution to effective command and control for the period in which it is required. Cite enemy threat from approved intelligence estimates. Additionally, furnish information on:	<u>8</u>
a. Time-phasing of requirement in relation to present installation and future objectives.	<u>9</u>
b. Make reference to studies, exercise reports, or other documents which bear on the requirement.	<u>10</u>
SECTION III. OPERATIONAL CONCEPT, FEASIBILITY, AND PRIORITY	<u>11</u>
3. <u>Operational Concept.</u> Describe envisaged operational concept in sufficient detail to permit planning for integration into the overall C2 system. Include consideration of:	<u>12</u>
a. Command centers for which the requirement is applicable and numbers required.	<u>13</u>

b. Whether continuous or intermittent operation is planned.	<u>1</u>
c. What satisfaction of the requirement will accomplish, such as effects achieved strategically, technically, or administratively.	<u>2</u>
d. How and when the required capability will be operationally employed and controlled.	<u>3</u>
e. How the new capability will operationally interface when employed with other systems as appropriate.	<u>4</u>
f. What information must be exchanged, with appropriate comments regarding perishability, time sensitivity, fidelity, error rates, languages, and other elements which directly affect system architectures, engineering, design, and implementation.	<u>5</u>
4. <u>Technical Feasibility</u> . Specify feasibility studies, component development, or other technical data related to the requirement which will assist in determining the technical feasibility of the requirement. (After research of the user input, a technical feasibility statement and a statement regarding industrial potential to support a requirement will be made in the Technical Analysis/Cost Estimate, which is prepared by the supporting Service/Defense agency.)	<u>6</u>
5. <u>Priority Category</u> . Prioritize the ROC in relation to other requirements of the command. Priorities furnish guidance on the degree of urgency associated with a requirement for programming and justification of funds and personnel in meeting the requirement.	<u>7</u>
PART II (OPTIONAL)	<u>8</u>
SECTION I. CHARACTERISTICS	<u>9</u>
6. <u>Performance Characteristics</u> . List specific performance characteristics to permit clear understanding of features	<u>10</u>
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that are "essential," to the capability's acceptance. List	<u>1</u>
also features that are "desirable." Performance characteris-	<u>2</u>
tics should provide sufficient guidance to form the basis for	<u>3</u>
technical characteristics and preliminary engineering design.	<u>4</u>
These characteristics influence the development of the	<u>5</u>
capability more than any other portion of the ROC. Describe	<u>6</u>
what the capability should do and specify both upper and	<u>7</u>
lower performance limits. As a general guide, include	<u>8</u>
applicable reliability characteristics and, as applicable:	<u>9</u>
a. Improvements expected in (1) efficiency of gathering,	<u>10</u>
processing, or disseminating information; (2) SIOP	<u>11</u>
execution or monitoring; or (3) support of the NCA or	<u>12</u>
other Command, Control, and Communications system users;	<u>13</u>
or (4) survivability or hardening.	<u>14</u>
b. A complete operational profile which describes func-	<u>15</u>
tions, time required to accomplish the functions,	<u>16</u>
dynamic actions or changes that occur, job title or	<u>17</u>
description of individual who will use the resulting	<u>18</u>
capability, and reaction time required.	<u>19</u>
7. <u>Security Considerations.</u> Describe those security require-	<u>20</u>
ments considered essential by users, including aspects of	<u>21</u>
OPSEC and COMSEC; e.g., transmission, emission, cryptographic,	<u>22</u>
and physical security elements. Insure that qualitative	<u>23</u>
COMSEC requirements are an integral part of the system	<u>24</u>
planning and development.	<u>25</u>
8. <u>Physical Characteristics.</u> Those characteristics considered	<u>26</u>
necessary by the user to influence development. Items to	<u>27</u>
include, as appropriate:	<u>28</u>
a. System weight limits.	<u>29</u>
b. Configuration, silhouette, dimensional and cube	<u>30</u>
limitations, crew space, and operator station layout.	<u>31</u>

c. Durability factors to indicate degree of ruggedness.	<u>1</u>
d. Security requirements to include TEMPEST considerations, if required.	<u>2</u>
e. Vulnerability characteristics, specifying hardening required or desired in terms of nuclear effects environments in which the material would be required to survive.	<u>3</u>
The effect levels specified should include blast, ground shock, thermal radiation, nuclear radiation, and electromagnetic pulse. Consideration should also be given to any shock-mounting requirements for sensitive equipment.	<u>4</u>
f. Vulnerability factors specifying protection from electronic countermeasures for appropriate systems in a threat environment should be addressed. Appropriate ECCM technology should be incorporated to reduce the possibilities of intercept, deception and effects of jamming.	<u>5</u>
9. <u>Maintenance Characteristics.</u> State those maintenance characteristics operationally required by the user. Give consideration to:	<u>6</u>
a. Design to permit ease of accessibility to often-checked items.	<u>7</u>
b. Incorporation of "go/no-go" simple test equipment or procedures.	<u>8</u>
c. Use of quick disconnect type fittings on electrical connections and harnesses or other interface surfaces where design will permit use of quick disconnect fittings.	<u>9</u>
d. Type and level of maintenance support envisaged; e.g., contract or in-house.	<u>10</u>
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10. <u>Human Engineering Characteristics.</u> State user require-	1
ments for compatibility with physical and mental capa-	2
bilities of operating personnel. For example:	3
a. Information needs for operator decisions; e.g.,	4
fields of view, warning alarms, and communications.	5
b. Procedures for allocating functions between man	6
and machine.	7
11. <u>Priority of Characteristics.</u> List physical, maintenance,	8
and human engineering characteristics in relative order of	9
priority to the user.	10
12. <u>Quantitative and Qualitative Personnel Considerations.</u>	11
In consonance with the stated operational concept for the	12
installation, state the user requirements for personnel to	13
maintain and operate the material. For example:	14
a. Total personnel requirements, saving in personnel,	15
or generation of additional personnel requirements.	16
Any increase in manpower as a result of this action	17
must be in accordance with JCS MOP 173, 7 May 1981,	18
"Manpower for Joint and International Activities,"	19
if applicable.	20
b. Description of requirements for new skills, know-	21
ledge, and special arts.	22
13. <u>Training Considerations.</u> State training requirements	23
envisaged by the user to be necessary, including, if	24
possible, the concept of how training should be accom-	25
plished; e.g., school, contractor.	26
SECTION II. ASSOCIATED CONSIDERATIONS	27
14. <u>Related Capabilities.</u> Include requirements for other	28
new capabilities and special requirements that will be	29
necessary as a result of the ROC, such as COMSEC equipment,	30
additional electric power, and environmental control needs.	31

ROCs for ADP equipment will include comments as to related software requirements.	<u>1</u>
15. <u>Additional Comments</u> . Include any other information not included in the foregoing that may be helpful in understanding the requirements.	<u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u> <u>5</u>
PART III (REQUIRED)	<u>6</u>
DISTRIBUTION OF ROC	<u>7</u>
a. Action copies:	<u>8</u>
Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff	<u>9</u>
OJCS (C3 Systems Directorate)	<u>10</u>
CINCAD	<u>11</u>
CINCLANT	<u>12</u>
USCINCEUR	<u>13</u>
CINCMAC	<u>14</u>
CINCPAC	<u>15</u>
USCINCRED	<u>16</u>
USCINCSO	<u>17</u>
CINCSAC	<u>18</u>
Commander, Rapid Deployment Joint Task Force	<u>19</u>
b. Information copies:	<u>20</u>
Chief of Staff, US Army	<u>21</u>
Chief of Naval Operations	<u>22</u>
Chief of Staff, US Air Force	<u>23</u>
Commandant, US Marine Corps	<u>24</u>
Director, DCA	<u>25</u>
Director, DIA	<u>26</u>
Director, NSA/Chief, CSS	<u>27</u>
Director, DLA	<u>28</u>
Director, DMA	<u>29</u>
Director, DNA	<u>30</u> <u>31</u>

APPENDIX D

PROCEDURES FOR THE MODIFICATION, IMPROVEMENT, AND
INTRODUCTION OF JOINT COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS

1. Purpose. To provide policy and to assign responsibility
for the modification and improvement of joint command and
control systems.
2. Policy and Procedures
 - a. The operational requirements validated by the Services
and agencies in accordance with Service and agency pro-
cedures will be evaluated and coordinated in accordance
with references 6, 7, and 20, Appendix A, and provided to
the Joint Chiefs of Staff in keeping with provisions of
those references.
 - b. The following guidance applies to the processing of
the required operational capabilities (ROCs) by the Joint
Chiefs of Staff, including the ROCs from unified and
specified commands and the National Military Command
System. Requirements shared by the commanders of several
unified and specified commands pertaining to a common
capability will be processed as multi-command ROCs (MROCS).
 - (1) ROCs will be documented in the format of Appendix C
and submitted to the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff,
normally as part of the Command and Control System
Master Plan (Appendix B). NMCS ROCs will be submitted
individually to the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff.
Significant time-sensitive ROCs can be submitted at any
time.
 - (a) The format of Appendix C permits submission of
a qualitative description of the required capability
(Part I, Appendix C). In the event that more
detailed information is available, the quantitative

optional Part II of Appendix C may be submitted 1
simultaneously. Part III of Appendix C lists the 2
required distribution of the ROC. Part III insures 3
early coordination and provides a source of comments 4
for the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff. 5
(b) Action addressees of ROCs will provide comments 6
to the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff, within 60 7
days of receipt of the ROC. Comments of the 8
commanders of the unified and specified commands 9
should include a statement of applicability of the 10
requirement to their C2 system. 11
(c) Information addressees are invited to submit 12
comments to OJCS. Comments concerning existing or 13
planned programs that might satisfy the requirement 14
are particularly desired. 15
(2) The Director for C3 Systems OJCS, will process ROCs 16
of the commanders of unified and specified commands and 17
of the NMCS submitted to the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of 18
Staff, for validation in accordance with the following 19
procedures. Upon receipt, the Director, C3 System, will: 20
(a) Review the ROC for general suitability and con- 21
sistency with goals for developing C2 systems. The 22
applicability to other unified or specified commands 23
will be addressed during consideration of initial 24
comments from the DOD components. The review 25
includes verification that the ROC is a new require- 26
ment and does not duplicate previous requirements. 27
Send a memorandum to the originator, normally 28
within 90 days, acknowledging the ROC and, where 29
appropriate, requesting clarification or further 30
information. 31

(b) Forward the ROC to the designated Service or agency to conduct a preliminary estimate or a TA/CE in the format of Appendix E. Responsibility for performing this evaluation will belong to the Service responsible for support of the respective unified or specified command unless it is determined by formal coordination or applicable directive (e.g., DCA for DCS matters) that responsibility should be assigned to another component.

(3) The designated Service or agency will evaluate the requirement in terms of potential candidate solutions, considering their operational utility, their technical feasibility, other programs, and economic soundness, using Service/agency procedures. The results of the preliminary estimate or Technical Analysis/Cost Estimate (TA/CE) will be forwarded to the Director for C3 Systems, OJCS, and will be used as the basis for validation. Information copies of completed preliminary estimates or TA/CEs will be provided in accordance with Appendix C distribution.

(4) When it is determined that the requirement meets the criteria of DOD Directive 5000.2, OJCS will forward the validated requirement to the Defense Acquisition Executive as a Mission Element Needs Statement.

(5) The DCA will provide technical guidance and recommendations to the Service or Defense agency evaluating the ROC. Other Services and agencies will provide appropriate assistance and comment.

(6) Based upon the review of the preliminary estimate or of the TA/CE above, the OJCS will initiate the validation process. The validation process is a joint

action which identifies the preferred solution to the requirement, or any portion thereof, and the estimated funding profile, and assigns the Executive Agent.	1 2 3
(a) If the ROC is not validated, the originator will be informed and reasons for the nonvalidation will be given.	4 5 6
(b) If the ROC is validated, the budgeting/programming actions below will be initiated.	7 8
(7) The Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff, will make recommendations to the Secretary of Defense for satisfaction of the ROC if required.	9 10 11
(8) Selected programs for validated ROCs will be immediately forwarded to the appropriate Service or agency for initial PPBS actions.	12 13 14
3. <u>Responsibilities</u>	15
a. <u>Commanders of the Unified and Specified Commands</u>	16
Identify and document requirements for modifications and improvements to their C2 systems in the format of Appendix C.	17 18
Forward ROCs to the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff, for consideration and to the other commanders of unified and specified commands, the Chiefs of the Services, and the Directors of Defense agencies for information.	19 20 21 22
Forward comments on ROCs received from other commands to the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff, within 60 days of receipt. Comments should specifically address the applicability of the ROC to the command.	23 24 25 26
b. <u>Joint Chiefs of Staff.</u> Review ROCs for validation and recommend programs for their satisfaction.	27 28
c. <u>Chiefs of the Services; Directors of the Defense Agencies</u>	29 30 31

(1) Take action, when assigned, to evaluate ROCs submitted for validation to the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff. Support, review, and comment on the evaluation efforts of other components. Determine if existing programs, with modification if needed, could satisfy the requirement.	<u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u> <u>5</u> <u>6</u>
(2) Program, budget, and fund for fulfillment of those improvements for which the Service/Defense agency has funding responsibility.	<u>7</u> <u>8</u> <u>9</u>
(3) For out-of-cycle requirements for which the Service or agency has funding responsibility, prepare a Program Change Request, coordinated with the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff, for forwarding to the Secretary of Defense.	<u>10</u> <u>11</u> <u>12</u> <u>13</u> <u>14</u>
(4) Approval of funding may be made for certain programs without prior approval of the Secretary of Defense provided overall strengths are not changed, if Total Obligation Authority changes are within limits imposed by DoD Instruction 7250.10, and if previous decisions by the Secretary of Defense are not affected.	<u>15</u> <u>16</u> <u>17</u> <u>18</u> <u>19</u> <u>20</u> <u>21</u>
d. <u>Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff.</u> Develop and validate ROCs for modification and improvement of the NMCS and submit them to the Secretary of Defense for approval.	<u>22</u> <u>23</u> <u>24</u> <u>25</u> <u>26</u> <u>27</u> <u>28</u> <u>29</u> <u>30</u> <u>31</u>

APPENDIX E

FORMAT FOR TECHNICAL ANALYSIS AND COST
ESTIMATE FOR OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENTS

(The following is the format for a Technical Analysis
and Cost Estimate (TA/CE) submission.)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

(The Executive Summary should be a stand-alone section of the
TA/CE.)

1. Scope. State the purpose of the TA/CE being summarized,
identify the specific requirement to which the TA/CE is
related, and provide a brief description of the scope of
the TA/CE.

2. Background. Include all essential information required
to understand the document. Present material in a logical
and sequential manner.

3. Summary. Summarize the facts presented in the TA/CE.
This should include all alternatives and should not be a
generally worded abstract.

4. Conclusions and Recommendations. Point out the most
desirable course of action (best alternative) and summarize
the reasons for selecting that alternative, including any
associated risks. Alternatives must address communications
requirements, if applicable. Recommendations will not be
limited to the alternative but may include other items, if
appropriate (further studies, etc.).

TECHNICAL ANALYSIS/COST ESTIMATE

1. Introduction. Include the objective of the TA/CE and
detailed background information about the subject as well
as such items as threats, desired goals, existing capa-
bilities, etc.

2. <u>Technical Feasibility Factors Analysis.</u> Include the	<u>1</u>
technical feasibility of developing and producing capa-	<u>2</u>
bilities to satisfy the requirements within the timeframe	<u>3</u>
specified. Include identification and assessment of	<u>4</u>
technical risks that may influence effectiveness, cost, and	<u>5</u>
operational date of the requirements.	<u>6</u>
3. <u>Alternatives.</u> Present each alternative (description, risks,	<u>7</u>
costs, rough schedules, advantages, disadvantages). Analyze	<u>8</u>
alternatives, including benefit and cost estimate, lease	<u>9</u>
versus buy, etc. Only the two, or at most three, most	<u>10</u>
viable alternatives should be presented. Other alternatives	<u>11</u>
and the rationale for rejection may be presented concisely to	<u>12</u>
show that they were considered.	<u>13</u>
4. <u>Recommended Alternative.</u> Address conceptual information	<u>14</u>
to the extent feasible, including, if possible:	<u>15</u>
a. <u>Project Engineering Concept.</u> Scope of the recommended	<u>16</u>
alternative, its general configuration, and other tech-	<u>17</u>
nical characteristics. Relationship between this	<u>18</u>
approach and ongoing or programmed future projects/pro-	<u>19</u>
grams will be discussed. Included, as available, will	<u>20</u>
be appropriate consideration of the following:	<u>21</u>
(1) Summary of required equipment.	<u>22</u>
(2) Statement of the interface and integration re-	<u>23</u>
quirements.	<u>24</u>
(3) Identification of required documentation.	<u>25</u>
(4) Required ancillary equipment.	<u>26</u>
(5) Security requirements.	<u>27</u>
(6) Facility requirements.	<u>28</u>
(7) Engineering support requirements.	<u>29</u>
(8) Communications support requirements.	<u>30</u>
(9) Electromagnetic pulse requirement.	<u>31</u>

b. <u>Project Implementation Concept.</u> Nominations of the	<u>1</u>
Service or Defense agency to implement the operational	<u>2</u>
requirement. Training and logistic support to be	<u>3</u>
furnished as part of the implementation phase	<u>4</u>
and initial operational capability will be addressed.	<u>5</u>
An implementation schedule to include key milestones	<u>6</u>
and the relationships between key events will be pro-	<u>7</u>
vided if available.	<u>8</u>
c. <u>Conclusion.</u> A general conclusion supporting or	<u>9</u>
suggesting information to the ROC, with accompanying	<u>10</u>
rationale.	<u>11</u>
5. <u>Cost Estimate.</u> It is recognized that complete and	<u>12</u>
detailed cost and manpower information may not be readily	<u>13</u>
available at this stage of development. To the extent it	<u>14</u>
is available, it should be presented with an indication	<u>15</u>
of whether "current year" or "then year" (escalated) dollars	<u>16</u>
are used.	<u>17</u>
a. <u>Summary of Cost and Manpower Estimate.*</u> Provide a	<u>18</u>
breakdown for each funding Service, Defense agency, or	<u>19</u>
other funding source, as applicable, in the format pre-	<u>20</u>
scribed below:	<u>21</u>
(Service or funding source)** (PE***)	<u>22</u>
Prior Current Budget OutYears	<u>23</u>
Yrs Yr FY FY FY FY FY	<u>24</u>
	<u>25</u>
	<u>26</u>
	<u>27</u>
* Reflect only the additive costs resulting from the	<u>28</u>
improvement or addition of facilities covered by this	<u>29</u>
plan. Do not include previously existing ongoing	<u>30</u>
costs.	<u>31</u>
** Insert the appropriate Service, Defense agency, or other	
funding source.	
*** Insert applicable Program Element number here.	

Funds (\$ in thousands):	<u>1</u>
	<u>2</u>
R&D	<u>3</u>
Procurement	<u>4</u>
Construction	<u>5</u>
O&M*	<u>6</u>
Military Pay	<u>7</u>
Manpower	<u>8</u>
Military	<u>9</u>
Officers	<u>10</u>
Enlisted	<u>11</u>
Civilian	<u>12</u>
b. <u>Rationale</u> . Explain briefly the basis for computations, phasing of cost and manpower estimates in relation to work schedule, estimated procurement lead-time, and major items of cost (lease, contractual operations, ADP, other station facilities, transmission media, etc.). Note anticipated problem areas, if any.	<u>13</u>
	<u>14</u>
	<u>15</u>
	<u>16</u>
c. <u>Cost Offsets Summary (if applicable)</u>	<u>17</u>
	<u>18</u>
<u>Description</u>	<u>19</u>
Prior Yrs	<u>20</u>
Current Yr	<u>21</u>
Budget FY	<u>22</u>
Outyears FY	<u>23</u>
	<u>24</u>
One-time cost (list)	<u>25</u>
	<u>26</u>
Recurring costs (list)	<u>27</u>
	<u>28</u>
	<u>29</u>
	<u>30</u>
* Breakout by object class identification; e.g., civilian personnel, supplies, operation and maintenance contracts.	<u>31</u>

APPENDIX F

COMMAND AND CONTROL FIVE YEAR SUMMARY PLAN

1. General

a. The Director for C3 Systems, OJCS, is charged with developing programs for the Joint Chiefs of Staff to insure adequate command, control, and communications support to the commanders of unified and specified commands and the NCA for joint and combined operations; conceptualizing future systems design; and providing direction to improve C2. In addition, the Director, C3 Systems, OJCS, is responsible for determining satisfaction of individual Service requirements in joint systems and for coordinating requirements, evaluating alternatives, and recommending courses of action in the assignment of responsibilities and allocation of resources to agencies, the Military Services, and unified and specified commands to accomplish planning and programming. A major management tool to carry out these responsibilities is the Command and Control Five Year Summary Plan (C2FYSP).

2. Scope of the Command and Control Five Year Summary Plan

a. The scope of the C2FYSP will encompass the validated requirements for joint C2 systems, and for systems/equipment with joint implications, as defined in subparagraph 4d(2) of the Policy and Procedures for Management of Joint Command and Control systems. The documents listed in paragraph 5 below identify many such systems/equipment.

b. The C2FYSP will not routinely develop separate threats, objectives, missions, or requirements. However, the comparative analysis of the documents in paragraph 5 will identify and recommend solutions for inconsistencies in threat, objectives, or missions and deficiencies, inconsistencies, or duplications in stated requirements.


c. The C2FYSP will display validated quantities, OSD approved funding, and phasing for all items needed to provide an end-to-end mission capability.	<u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u>
d. The C2FYSP may include recommendations of an advisory nature. These recommendations should highlight weaknesses of joint C2 systems in the areas of joint and allied interoperability as well as survivability. Cross-Service prioritization of Service-unique programs/resources with joint implications will be avoided.	<u>4</u> <u>5</u> <u>6</u> <u>7</u> <u>8</u> <u>9</u>
3. <u>Structure of the Command and Control Five Year Summary Plan</u>	<u>10</u>
a. The C2FYSP will consist of a data base and a summary document.	<u>11</u> <u>12</u>
b. The data base will consist of program and project descriptions for each of the programs and projects discussed in subparagraph 2a, above. The data base is to be available in a convenient form for use as reference by OSD, OJCS, and Service decisionmakers and for deriving the contents of the C2FYSP summary document.	<u>13</u> <u>14</u> <u>15</u> <u>16</u> <u>17</u> <u>18</u>
c. The summary document will be a single volume consisting of:	<u>19</u> <u>20</u>
(1) A summary of the comparative analysis of the plans examined, and appropriate recommendations.	<u>21</u> <u>22</u>
(2) A statistical summary of the data in subparagraph 2c for the projects considered, aggregated along recognized PPBS classifications, mission-related areas, or other categories found appropriate during development of the C2FYSP.	<u>23</u> <u>24</u> <u>25</u> <u>26</u> <u>27</u>
(3) A short descriptive summary of the contents of each entry in the statistical summaries, maintaining traceability to individual projects and programs in the data base and highlighting issues.	<u>28</u> <u>29</u> <u>30</u> <u>31</u>

4. <u>Preparation of the C2FYSP.</u> The Director for C3 Systems, OJCS, is responsible for the preparation of a draft of the C2FYSP in accordance with the guidelines above. Preparation of the C2FYSP will not be used as a basis for increased joint manpower authorizations. The OJCS will distribute the C2FYSP to the Services and agencies for comment. Draft C2FYSP will be revised/updated, as required; will be approved by the Joint Chiefs of Staff as part of the PPBS; and will serve as a major input to Annex C (Command, Control, and Communications) to the JSPD. The Services are requested to provide available information as needed for developing the C2FYSP.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12
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4. (U) Without attachment, this memorandum is downgraded to CONFIDENTIAL.



HERBERT B. KUYKENDALL
Captain, USN
Secretary, JCS




Attachment
a/s

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(Attention: S-14)
Director, Defense Communications Agency
(Attention: CCTC/C-650, C-660)
Deputy Directors for Operations, National Military Command Center
Chief, Alternate National Military Command Center
Chief, National Emergency Airborne Command Post
Chief, Strategic Defense Branch,
Strategic Operations Division, J-3
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Chief, Requirements Branch, Joint Operations Division, J-3
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Chief, Requirements Branch, WWMCCS Plans and
Requirements Division

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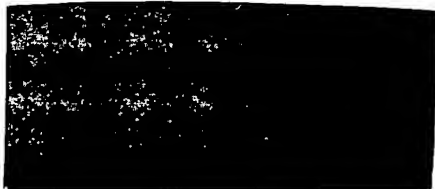
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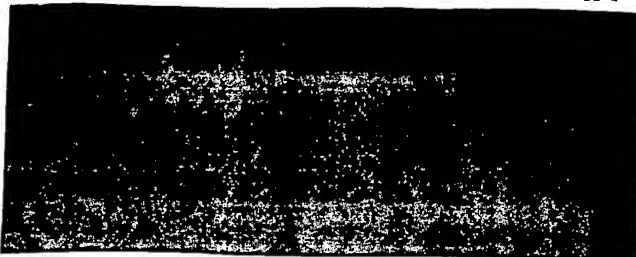
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GLOSSARY

VOLUMES I, II, III, IV, AND V

The abbreviations, brevity codes, and acronyms listed below are in use in Volumes I, II, III, IV, and V of the Emergency Action Procedures of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

ADCOM.....Aerospace Defense Command

AFSATCOM.....Air Force Satellite Communications System

AIG.....Address indicating group

ALSIOP.....Collective routing indicator for Single
Integrated Operational Plan emergency
actions messages

ANMCC.....Alternate National Military Command Center

AUTODIN.....Automatic Digital Network

AUTOSEVOCOM.....Automatic Secure Voice Communications

AUTOVON.....Automatic Voice Network

BMEWS.....Ballistic Missile Early Warning System

CAOSOP.....Coordinated Atomic Operations Standing Operating
Procedures

CCPDS.....Command Center Processing and Display System

CEP.....Circular error probable

CIC.....Content indicator code

CINC.....Commander in Chief

CINCAD.....Commander in Chief, Aerospace Defense Command

CINCLANT.....Commander in Chief, Atlantic

CINCMAC.....Commander in Chief, Military Airlift Command

CINCNOAD.....Commander in Chief, North American Air Defense
Command

CINCPAC.....Commander in Chief, Pacific

CINCSAC.....Commander in Chief, Strategic Air Command

CONUS.....Continental United States

[REDACTED]

CRI.....Collective routing indicator

DDO (NMCC).....Deputy Director for Operations (National Military
Command Center), Joint Staff

DEFCON.....Defense readiness condition

DGZ.....Desired ground zero

DIRNSA.....Director, National Security Agency

DSP.....Defense Support Program

EA.....Emergency action(s)

EAM.....Emergency action message

EAP.....Emergency action procedures

EAP-JCS.....Emergency Action Procedures of the Joint Chiefs
of Staff

ECP.....Emergency command precedence

EHF.....Extremely high frequency

EMERGCON.....Emergency condition

ERCS.....Emergency Rocket Communications System

FLTSAT.....Fleet Communications Satellites

[REDACTED]

HF.....High frequency

HF/SSB.....High frequency/single side band

ICBM.....Intercontinental ballistic missile

IEMATS.....Improved Emergency Message Automatic Transmission
System

[REDACTED]

J-3.....Operations Directorate, Joint Staff

JCS.....Joint Chiefs of Staff

JCSAN.....JCS Alerting Network

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

JSCP.....Joint Strategic Capability Plan

JTF.....Joint task force

LANTCOM.....Atlantic Command

LERTCON.....Alert condition

LF.....Low frequency

[REDACTED]

MAC.....Military Airlift Command

[REDACTED]

MEECN.....Minimum Essential Emergency Communications
Network

MHZ.....Megahertz

MOLINK.....Direct communications link (US-USSR)

NATO.....North Atlantic Treaty Organization

NCA.....National Command Authorities

NE.....North East

NEACP.....National Emergency Airborne Command Post

NM.....Nautical miles

NW.....North West

OJCS.....Organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff

PACCS.....Post Attack Command Central System (SAC)

PACOM.....Pacific Command

PARCS.....Perimeter Acquisition Radar Attack
Characterization System

[REDACTED]

SAC.....Strategic Air Command

SACEUR.....Supreme Allied Commander, Europe

SACLANT.....Supreme Allied Commander, Atlantic

SAO.....Selected Attack Option

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

SIOP.....Single Integrated Operational Plan

SLBM.....Sea-launched ballistic missile

SSBN.....Fleet ballistic missile submarine

[REDACTED]

TACAMO.....Take Charge and Move Out (Navy VLF relay aircraft)

TDD.....Target DGZ designator

UHF.....Ultra high frequency

UK.....United Kingdom

US.....United States

USCINCEUR.....US Commander in Chief, Europe

USCINCRD.....Commander in Chief, US Readiness Command

USCINCSO.....Commander in Chief, US Southern Command

USEUCOM.....US European Command

USREDCOM.....US Readiness Command

USSOUTHCOM.....US Southern Command

USSR.....Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

VLF.....Very low frequency

WWABNCP.....Worldwide Airborne Command Post System

WMCCS.....Worldwide Military Command and Control System

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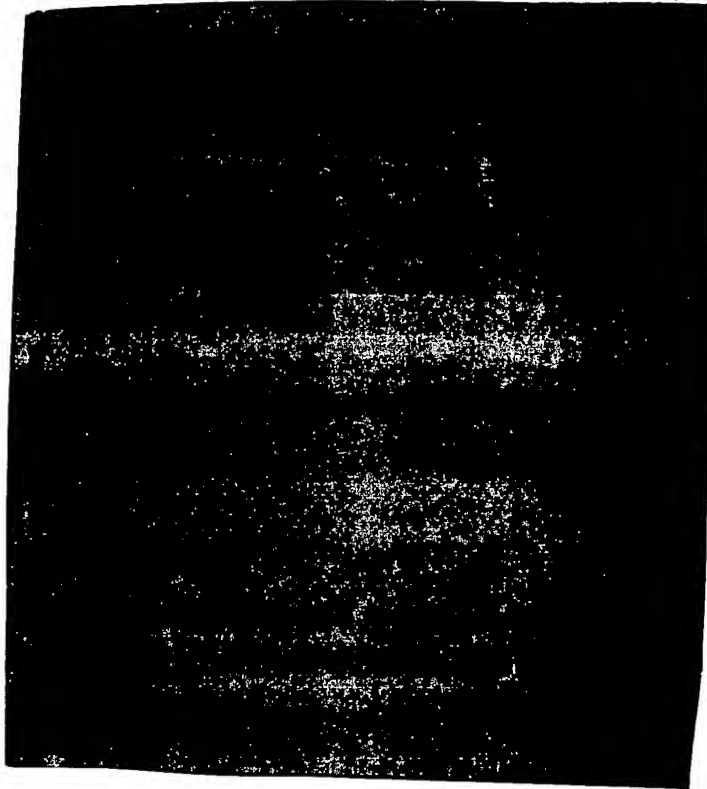
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CHAPTER 1

GENERAL (U)

1. (C) Purpose. The purpose of the Emergency Actions
Procedures of the Joint Chiefs of Staff is to prescribe the
emergency action messages and associated conferences and
procedures used by the Joint Chiefs of Staff to maintain
worldwide command and control of US Forces and US nuclear
weapons.
2. (U) Concept. The Emergency Action Procedures of the
Joint Chiefs of Staff are designed for use in emergency
situations requiring one or more of the following general
categories of actions:

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3. (U) Reproduction and Release of Emergency Action Procedures.

Because of their sensitivity, the Emergency Action Procedures of the Joint Chiefs of Staff are published in multiple volumes to restrict access to detailed procedures to appropriate users with a need to know. Furthermore, reproduction and release of these procedures are governed by JCS Memorandum of Policy No. 39, "Special Safeguards for JCS Papers." Under this policy, all agencies authorized to receive these procedures shall employ every suitable measure to protect them against unauthorized disclosure.

a. Reproduction to effect initial distribution of, to extend initial distribution of, or to reissue these Emergency Action Procedures will be restricted to that authorized by the Secretary, Joint Chiefs of Staff.

(1) Chief of Staff, US Army; Chief of Naval Operations; Chief of Staff, US Air Force; and Commandant of the Marine Corps, within their area of concern, are authorized to distribute Emergency Action Procedures of the Joint Chiefs of Staff within their respective Services following the guidance provided in JCS Memorandum of Policy No. 39 and based on a strict NEED TO KNOW.

(2) Commanders of unified and specified commands are authorized to distribute Emergency Action Procedures of the Joint Chiefs of Staff provided to them, including extracts thereof, to their subordinate military activities or commands as required by their NEED TO KNOW. Whenever possible, extracts of these procedures rather than the entire publication will be used.

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b. Requests for release of Emergency Action Procedures of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, or for information therefrom, to any person or agency, military or civilian, not on the original distribution list for these procedures will be referred to the Secretary, Joint Chiefs of Staff, for appropriate action.

c. Because the emergency action procedures of the Services and unified and specified commands are frequently based on the Emergency Action Procedures of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and contain extracts from them, the safeguards above apply to those Service and unified and specified command publications which reveal the Emergency Action Procedures of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

4. (U) Revisions to the Publication. The Director for Operations, Joint Staff, is responsible for maintaining these procedures and for accomplishing revisions in accordance with JCS Memorandum of Policy No. 114. Holders of this document should submit comments and recommendations for improvement to the Joint Chiefs of Staff, J-3 (ATTN: EA Division). The Director for Operations, Joint Staff, will revise these procedures as required, making urgent revisions by message and incorporating them into the next printed change.

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Chapter 1

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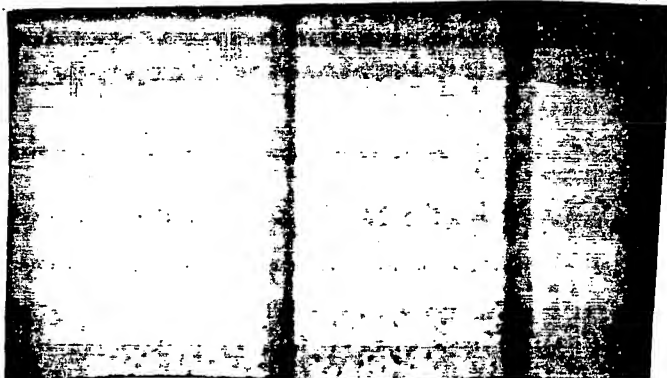
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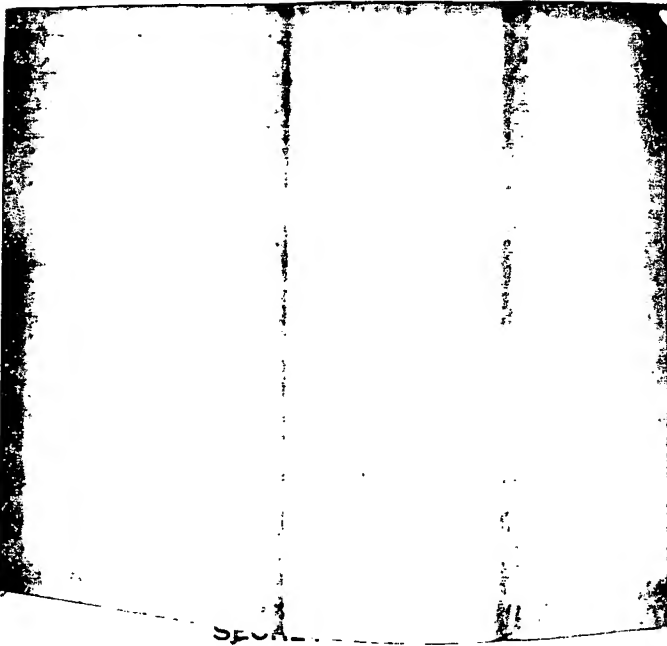
CHAPTER 2

RESPONSIBILITIES (U)

1. (U) Commanders of Unified and Specified Commands



2. (U) The Military Services



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3. (U) Defense Communications Agency. The Defense Communica- 6
tions Agency assures long haul, rapid transmission of 7
emergency messages by exercising operational and managerial 8
direction over the Defense Communications System in accord- 9
ance with the mission, functions, and responsibility assigned 10
by the Secretary of Defense or by the Joint Chiefs of Staff 11
under the authority and direction of the Secretary of 12
Defense. 13
4. (U) The Organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The 14
Organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff is responsible for 15
accomplishing the tasks specified herein and for those 16
matters which fall within its general cognizance as determined 17
by its assigned functions. 18
5. Responsibilities Connected with SIOP Execution and 19
Termination Messages.

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Chapter 2

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CHAPTER 3

DEFINITIONS (U)

1. (U) JCS Pub 1 contains standard definitions for planning and operational use. Listed below are selected definitions which do not appear in JCS Pub 1 and those which need to be expanded or redefined for specific application to the Emergency Action Procedures of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Where appropriate, each paragraph indicates the source document for the definition.

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4. ~~(U)~~ Alert System of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

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5. ~~(U)~~ Attack Options (Annex C, JSCP)

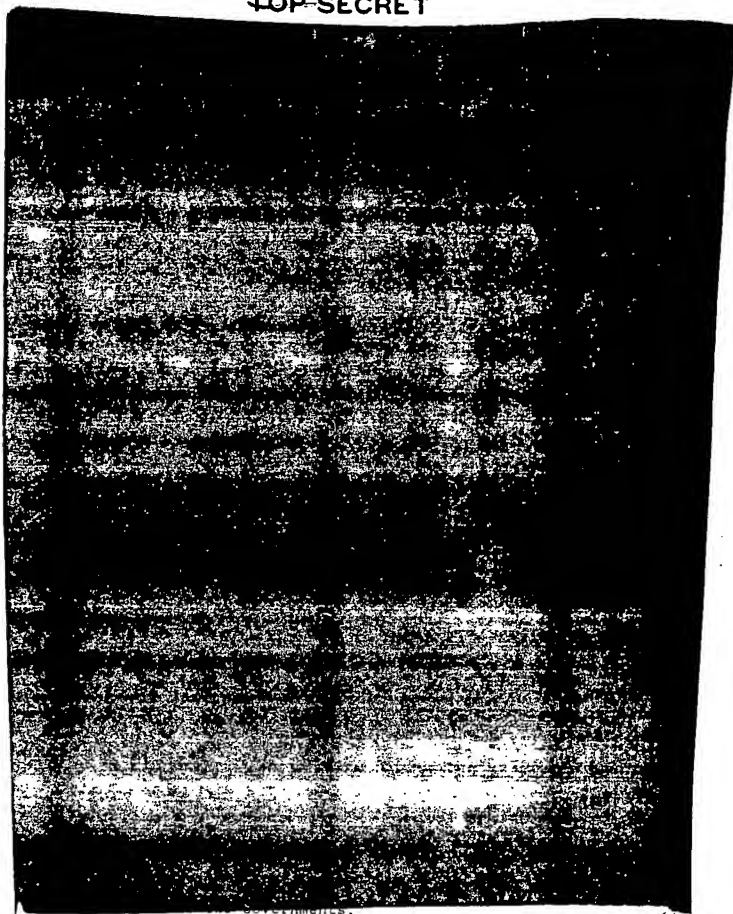
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8. (U) Emergency Action Messages. A series of messages by which 28
the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the National Command Authorities, 29
through the Joint Chiefs of Staff, pass significant, time- 30
sensitive orders, directives, authorization, and information to 31

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3-3

Chapter 3

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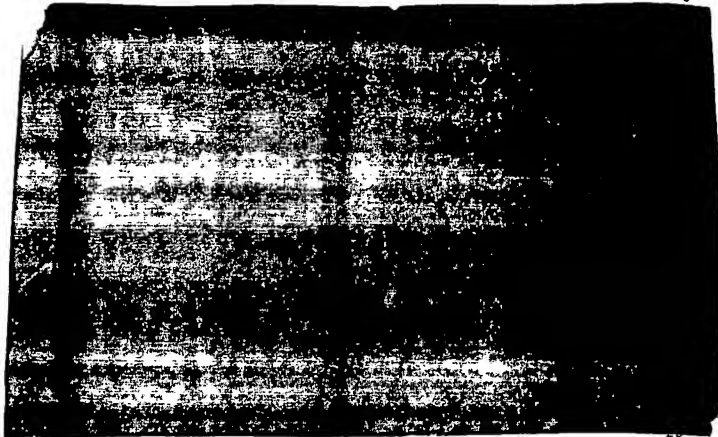
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the commanders of the unified and specified commands, their
forces, and other military and Government agencies.

9. (U) Executing Commander (SIOP). A commander to whom nuclear
weapons are released for delivery against specific targets in
accordance with approved plans. (SIOP 5 (Basic))

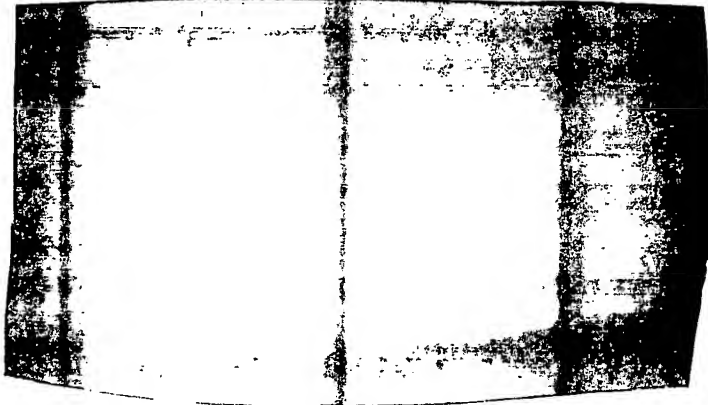
10. (U) Executing Commander (NATO). (To be supplied)

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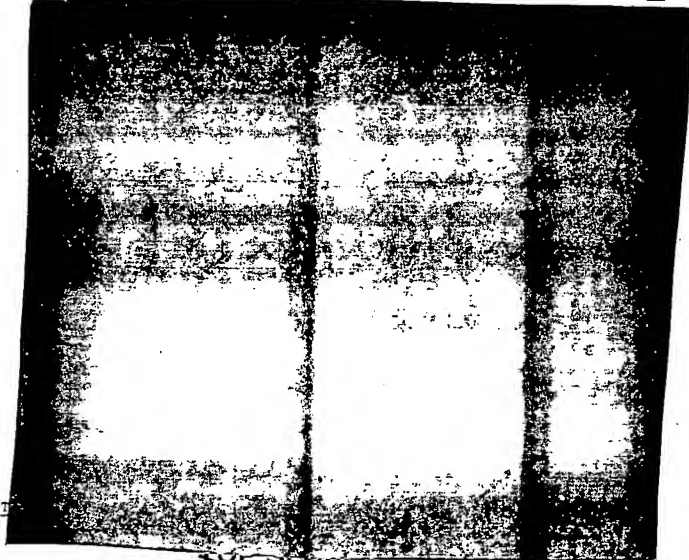
13. (U) Major NATO Commanders. There are three Major NATO
Commanders: Supreme Allied Commander, Atlantic (SACLANT);
Supreme Allied Commander, Europe (SACEUR); and Commander in
Chief, Channel (CINCHAN).

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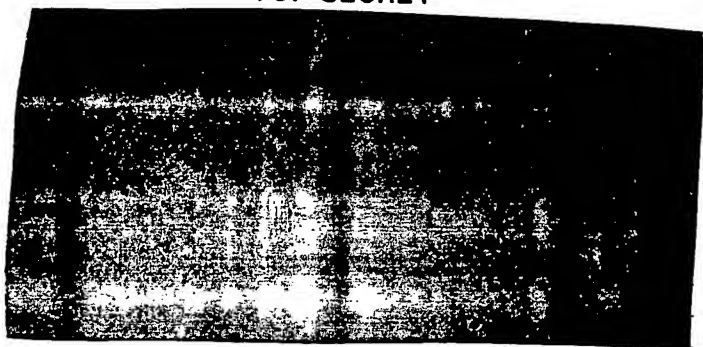


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16. (U) National Command Authorities. The National Command 6
Authorities consist only of the President and the Secretary of 7
Defense or their duly deputized alternates or successors. The 8
chain of command runs from the President to the Secretary of 9
Defense and through the Joint Chiefs of Staff to the commanders 10
of unified and specified commands. The channel of communica- 11
tion for execution of the SIOP and other time-sensitive 12
operations shall be from the National Command Authorities 13
through the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff, representing the 14
Joint Chiefs of Staff, to the the executing commanders. (DOD 15
Directive 5100.30) 16
17. (U) NORAD/ADCOM Terms of Reference for Control of Nuclear 17
Weapons 18

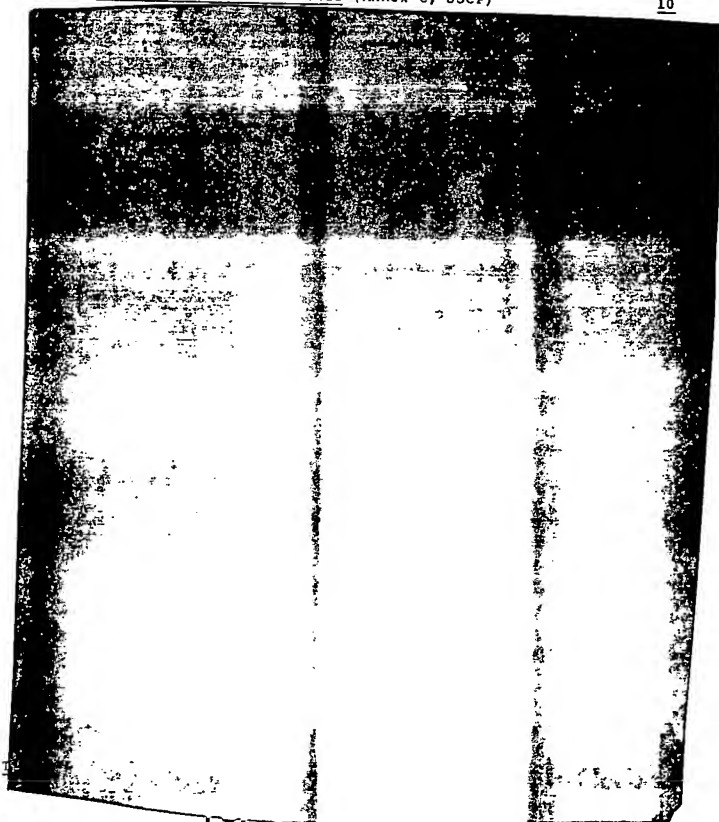


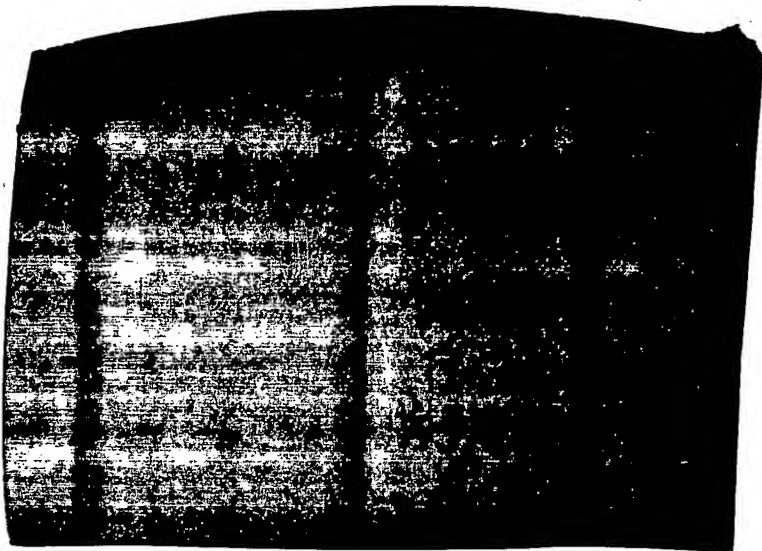
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18. (U) Prohibitions and Withholds (Annex C, JSCP)

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27. (U) ZULU. Greenwich mean time (the mean solar time of 15
the meridian of Greenwich, England, used as the prime basis 16
of standard time throughout the world). ZULU time is used 17
in all emergency action messages. 18

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Chapter 3

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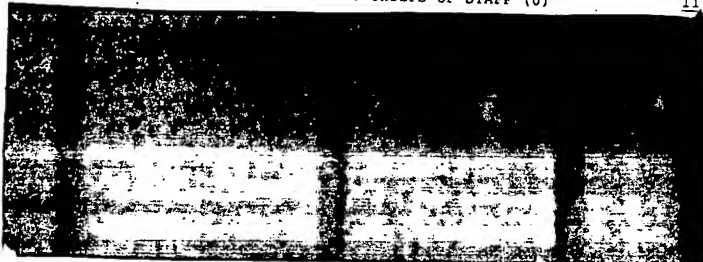
CHAPTER 4

BACKGROUND (U)

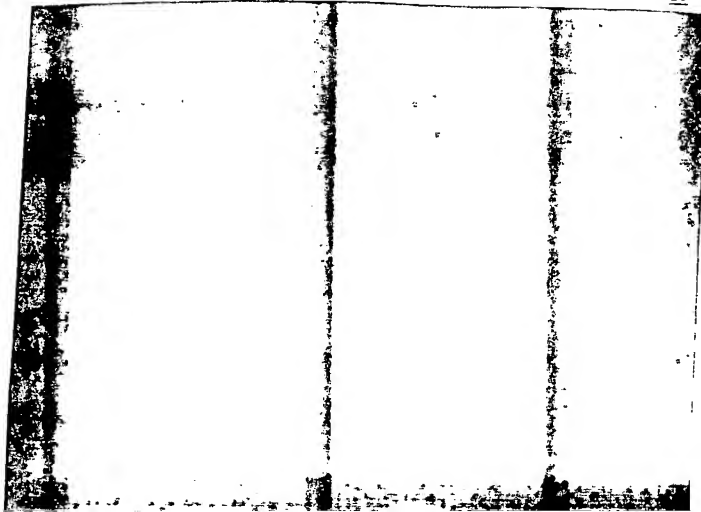
(U) General. This chapter provides background information on the US and NATO Alert Systems and the US missile warning systems which affect the Emergency Action Procedures of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The following descriptions are only brief summaries of the systems and do not duplicate all of the information available from primary sources. For authoritative and detailed information, users should refer to the source documents.

SECTION I

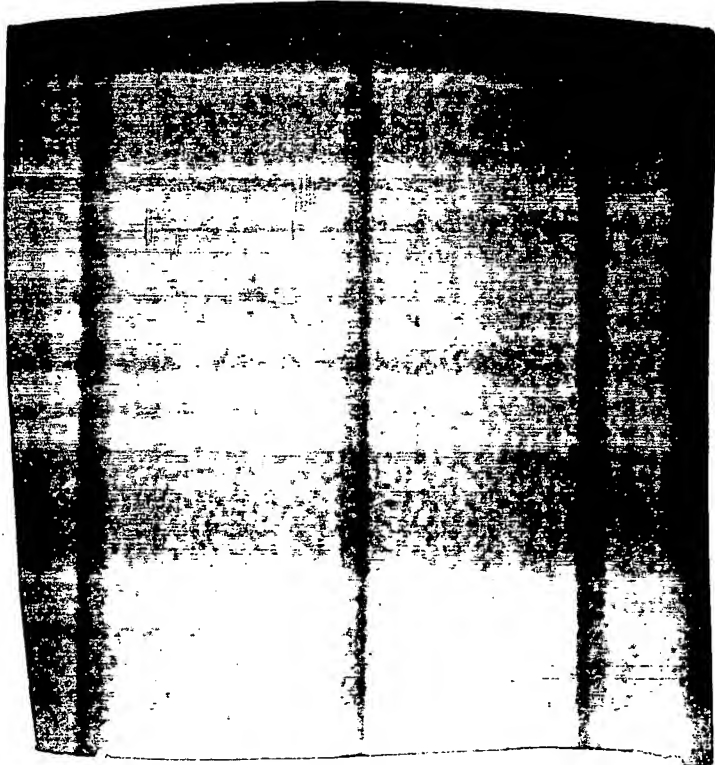
ALERT SYSTEM OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF (U)



2. (U) Authority to Declare

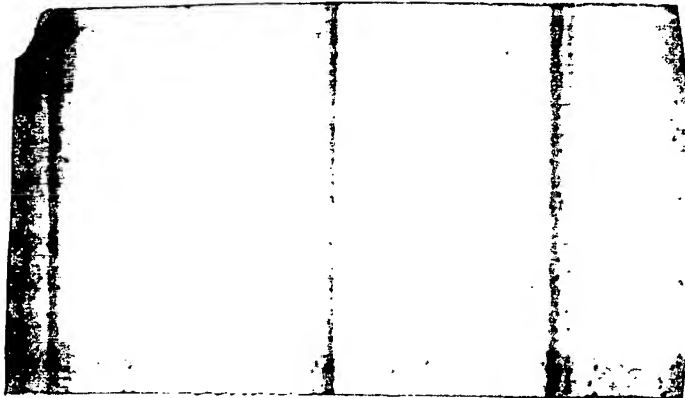


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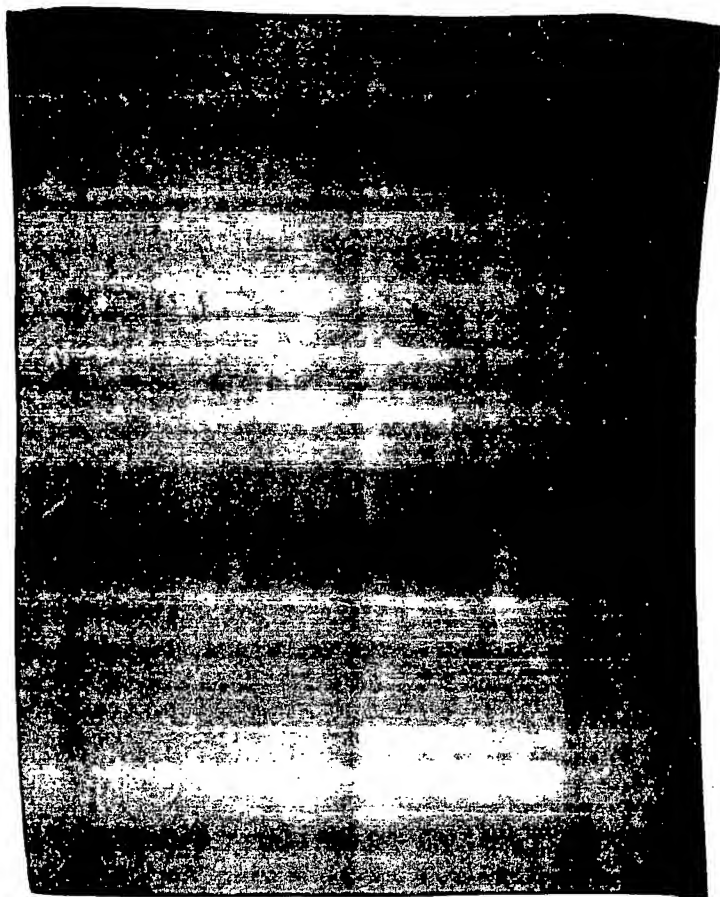


3. (U) LERTCON Changes - General

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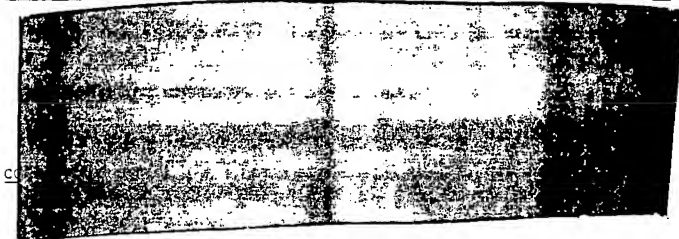


4. (U) Declarations by Commanders of Unified or Specified

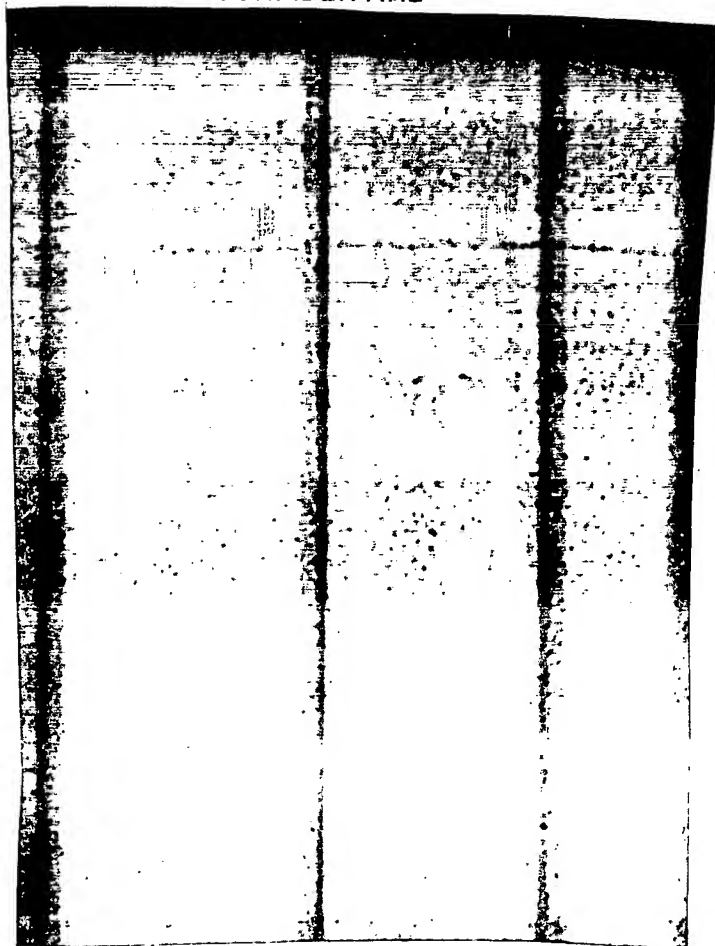
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Commands

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5. (U) Visibility

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SECTION II

NATO ALERT SYSTEM (U)

1. (U) Purpose. This section summarizes the NATO Alert System. It is extracted from the Major NATO Commanders Alert System Procedures for the Joint Chiefs of Staff, SM-1-79, which should be consulted for further details.

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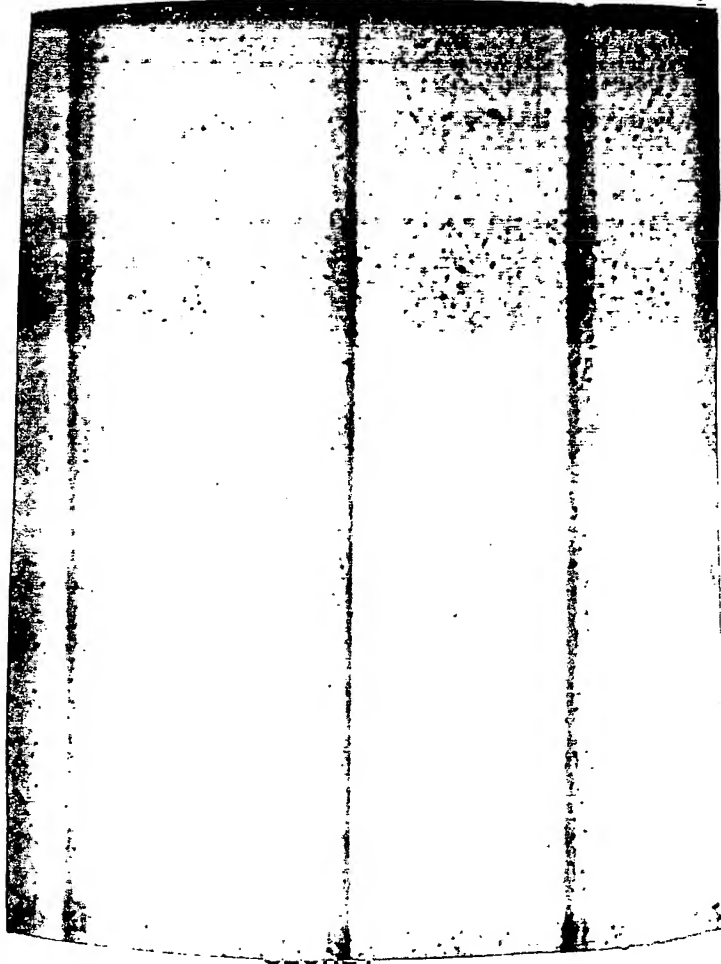
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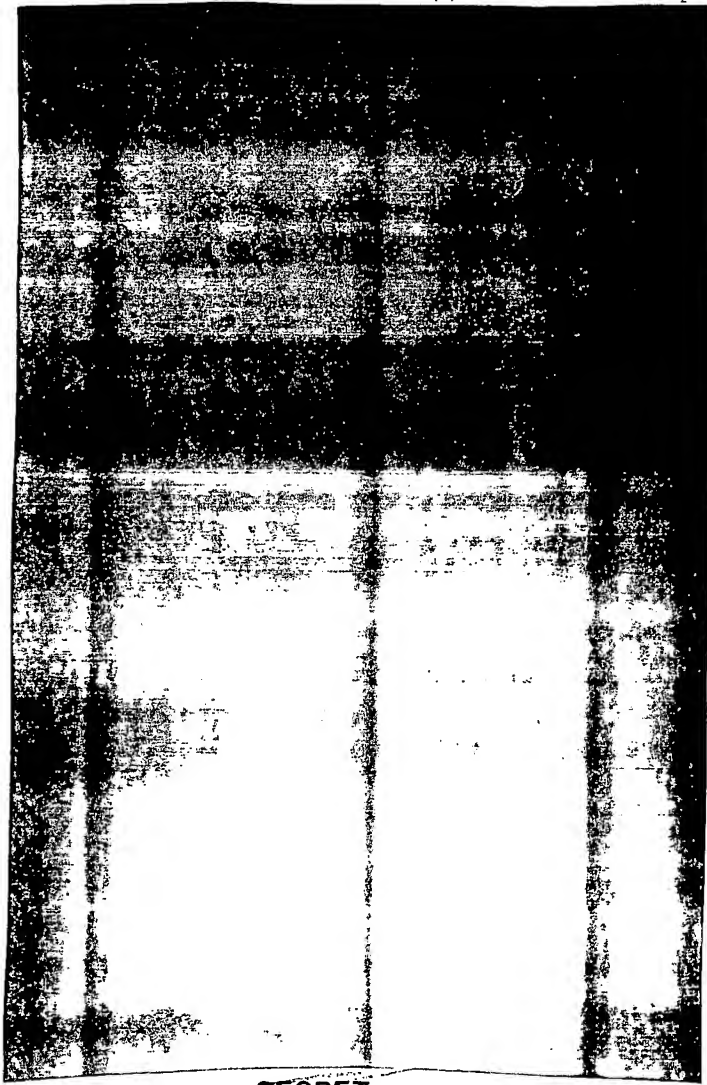
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SECTION III

MISSILE WARNING SYSTEMS (U)

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SECTION IV

COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS

1. (U) Purpose. This section describes selected communications systems available to support transmission of emergency action messages. Chapter 7 contains specific transmission policies.

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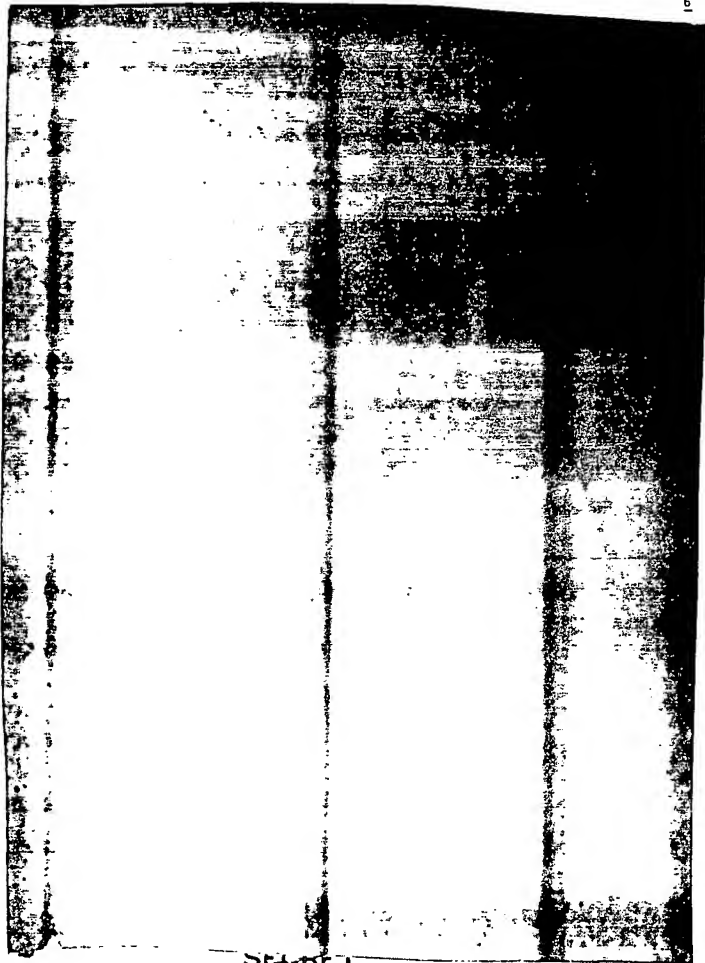
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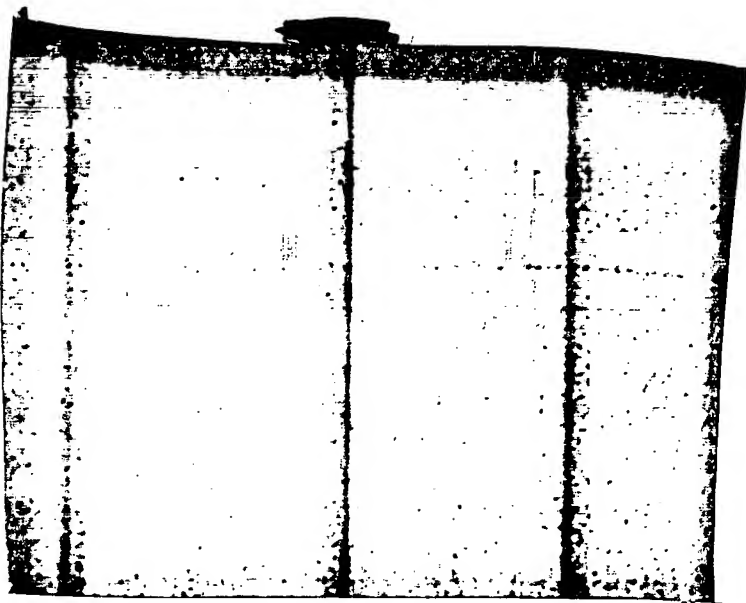
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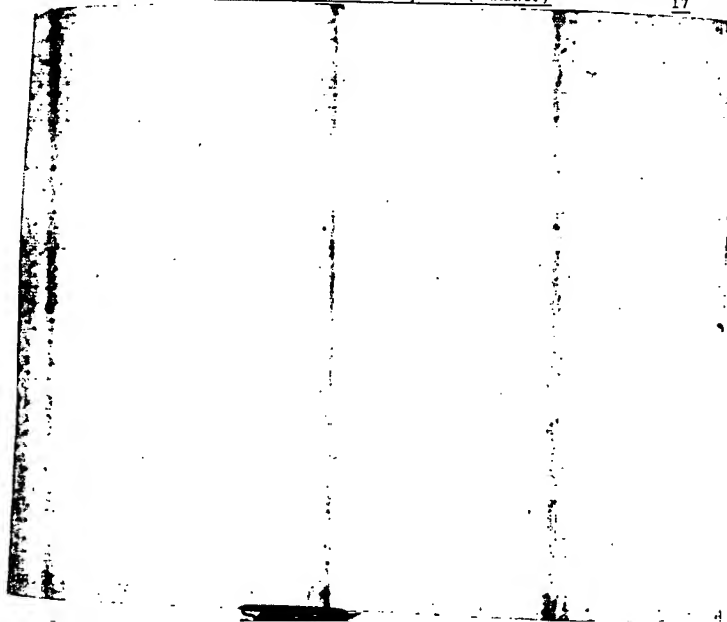


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3. (U) Worldwide Airborne Command Post System (WWABNCP)

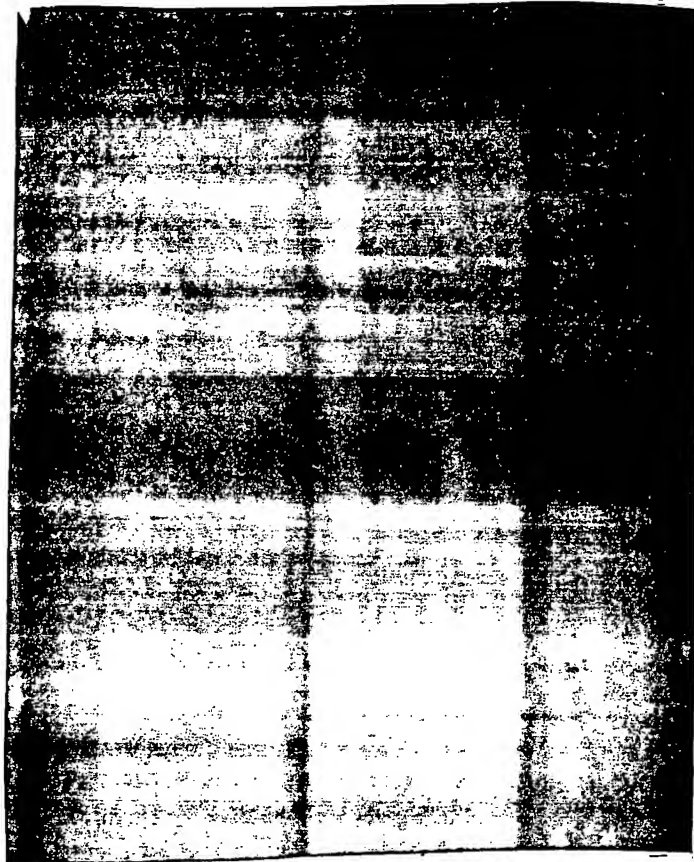
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4. (U) US Navy High Power VLF Relay Aircraft (TACAMO)

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5. (U) Survivable VLF/LF Transmission Systems

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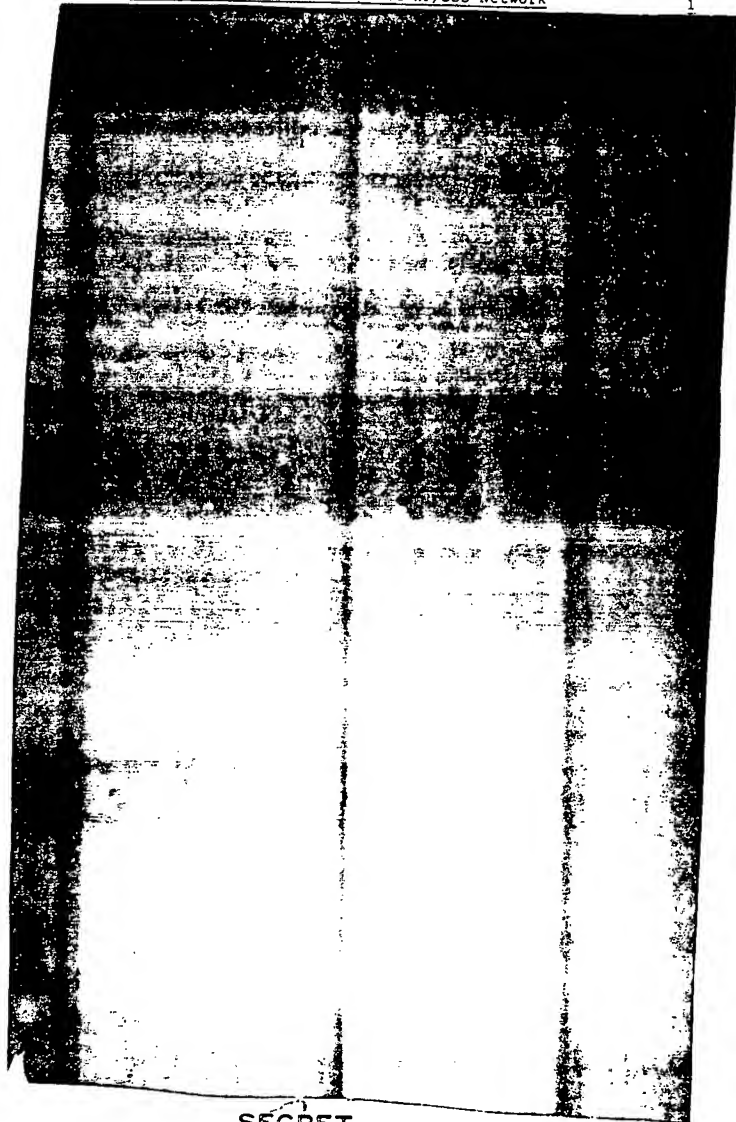


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6. (U) Worldwide Airborne Command Post HF/SSB Network



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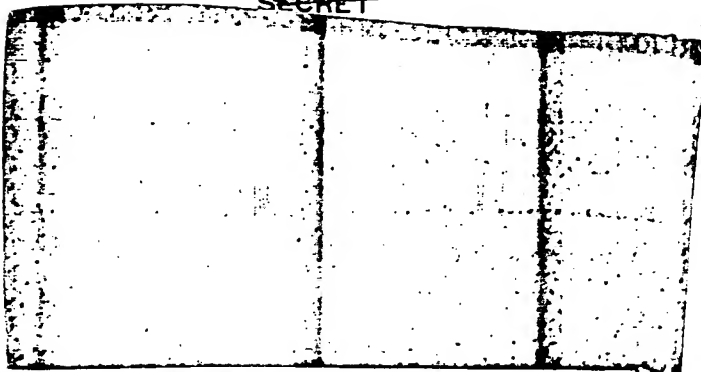
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7. (U) Worldwide Airborne Command Post UHF Systems

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10. (U) Air Force Satellite Communications System (AFSATCOM).

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CHAPTER 5

1

AUTHENTICATION AND CODE SYSTEMS (U)

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9. (U) Control of Systems

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CHAPTER 6

EMERGENCY ACTION MESSAGES (U)

1. (U) General. This chapter describes the system of JCS
emergency action messages which direct specific actions
authorized by the designated approving authority.

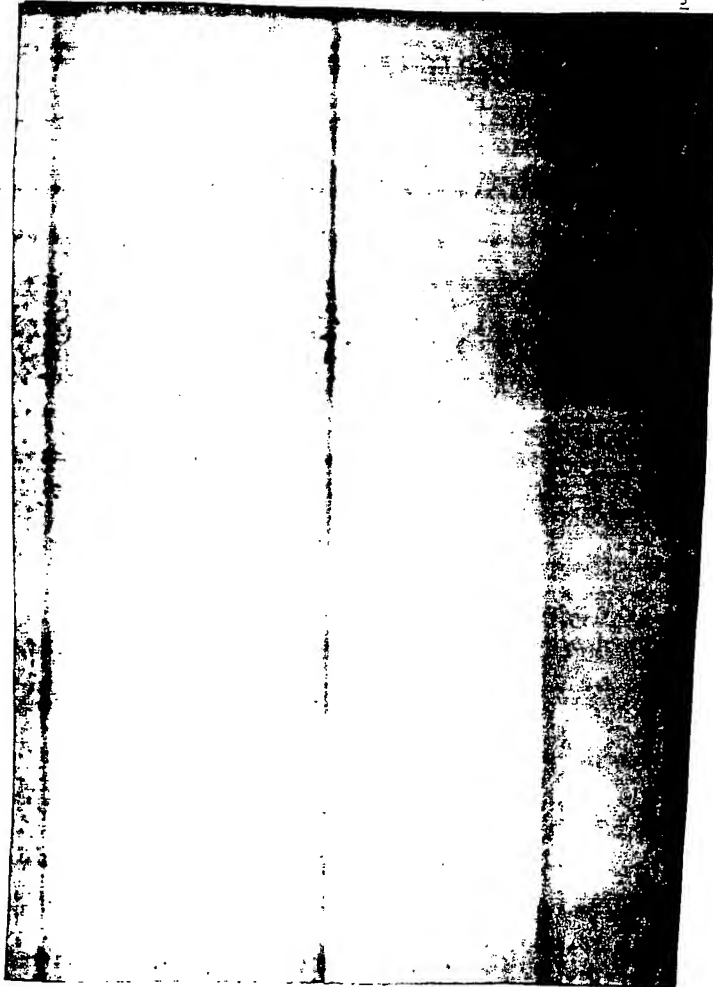
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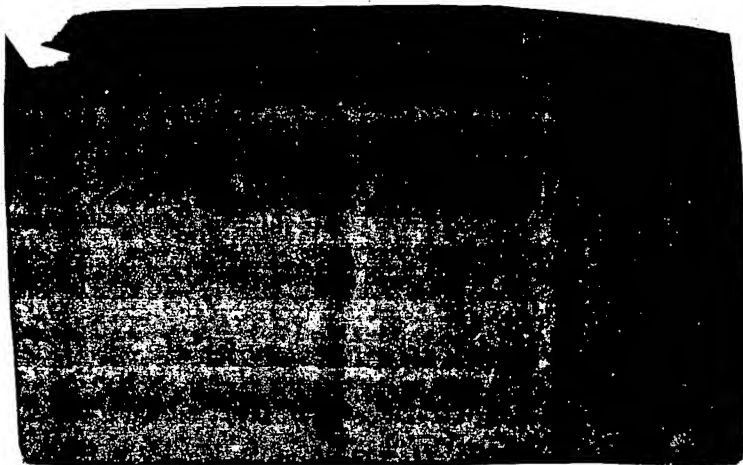
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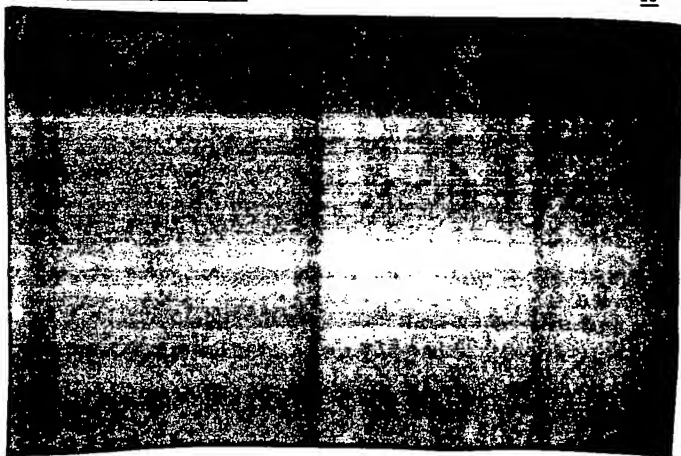
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3. (U) Message Designators

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c. (U) When used without reference to the actions they
implement, message designators are classified CONFIDENTIAL.
Message designators associated with their format or the
actions they implement are either SECRET or TOP SECRET,

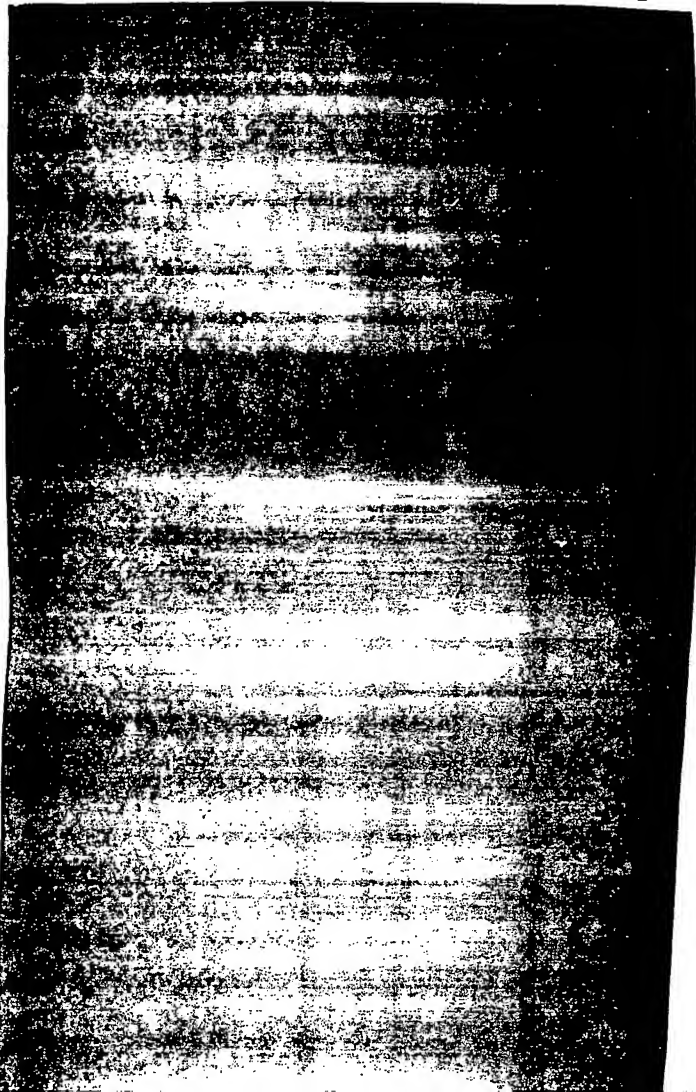
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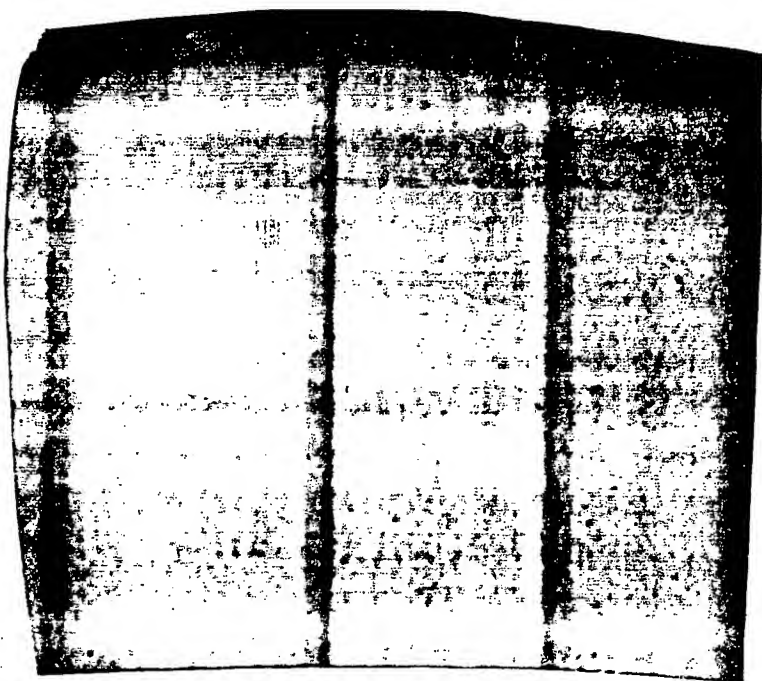
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6. (U) Emergency Action Message Validity

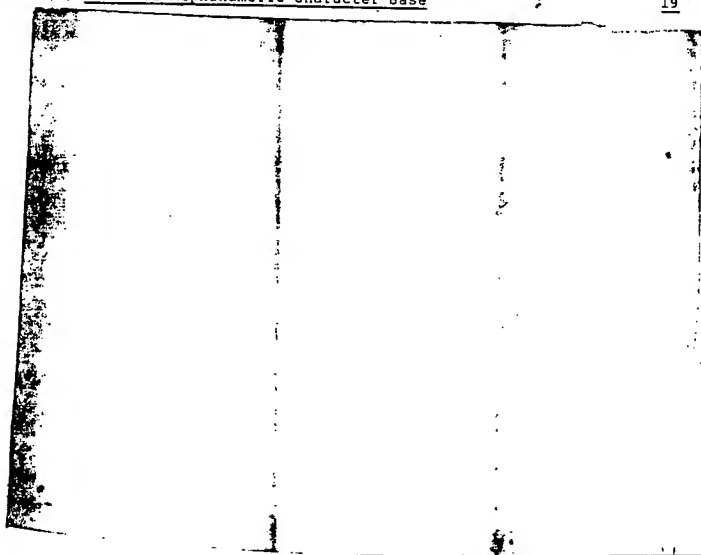
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8. (U) Standard Alphanumeric Character Base

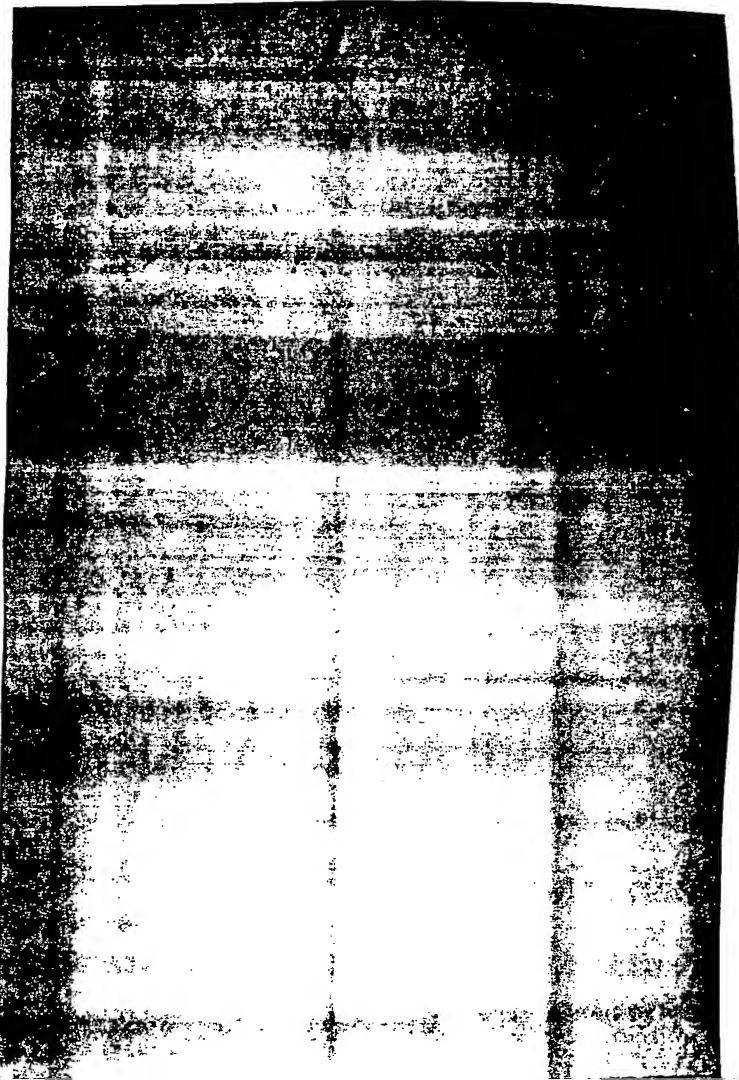
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APPROVING AUTHORITY AND PURPOSE FOR JCS EMERGENCY ACTION
MESSAGES (U)



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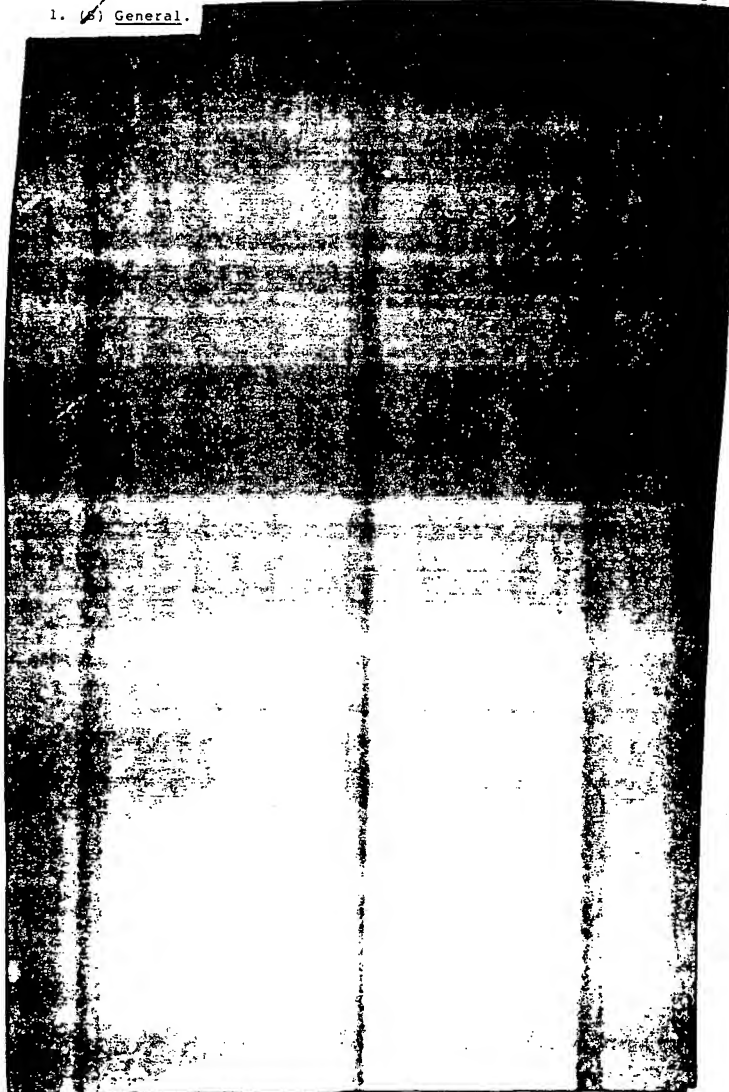
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CHAPTER 7

TRANSMISSION OF EMERGENCY ACTION MESSAGES (U)

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1. (S) General.
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6. (U) Acknowledgment Procedures

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7-12
(Added - 29 May 1980)

Chapter 7

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CHAPTER 8

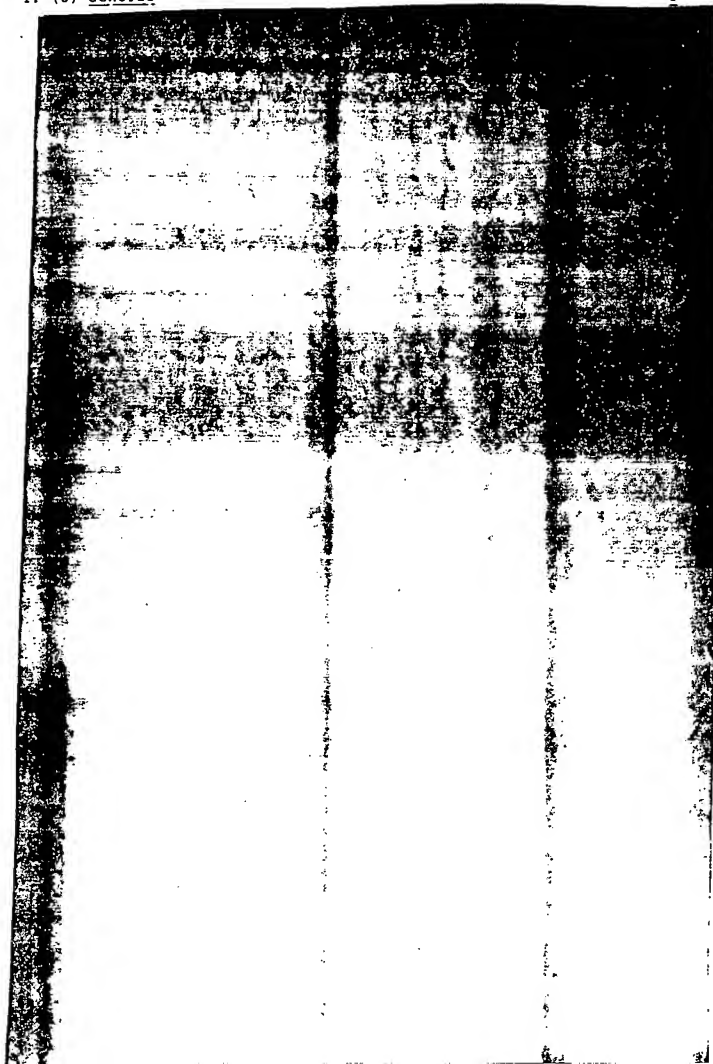
EMERGENCY CONFERENCES (U)


1. (U) General

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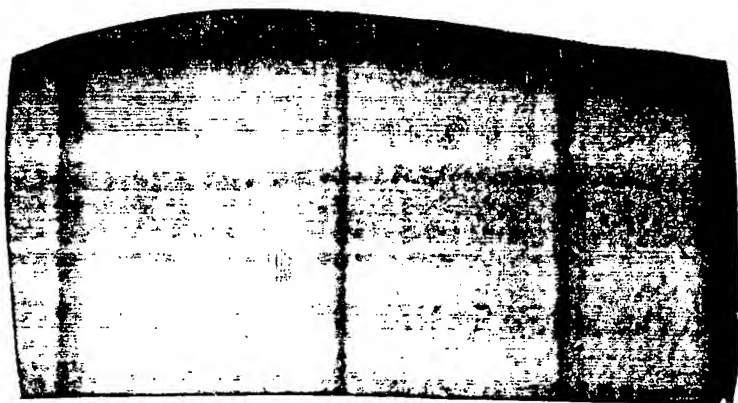


c. (U) Composition. Figure 8-5 lists the conferees for the
Routine Missile Display Conference.

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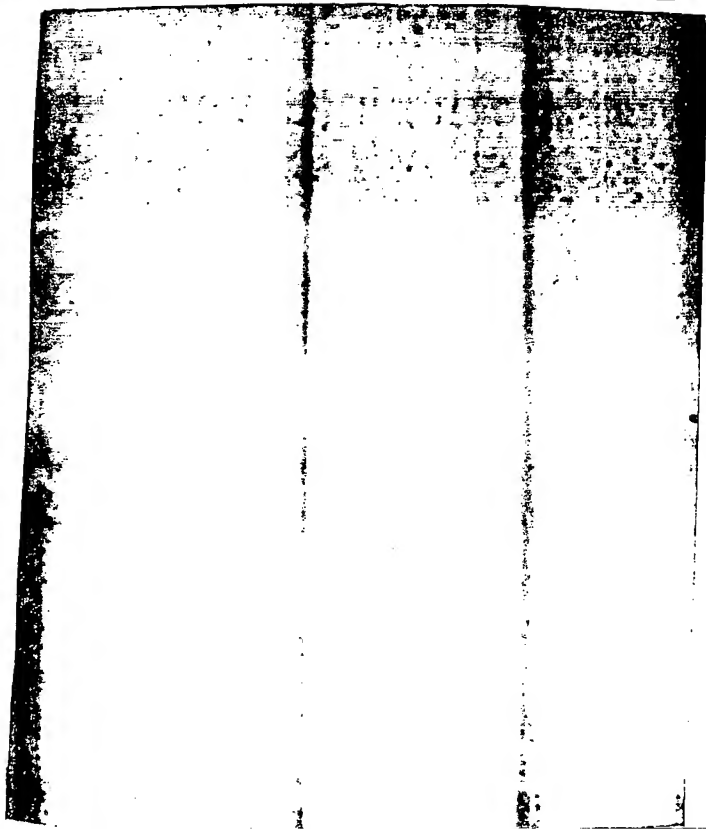
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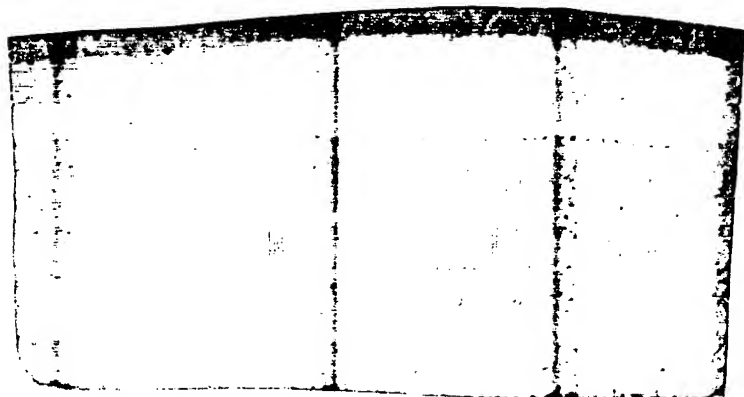




b. (U) Action

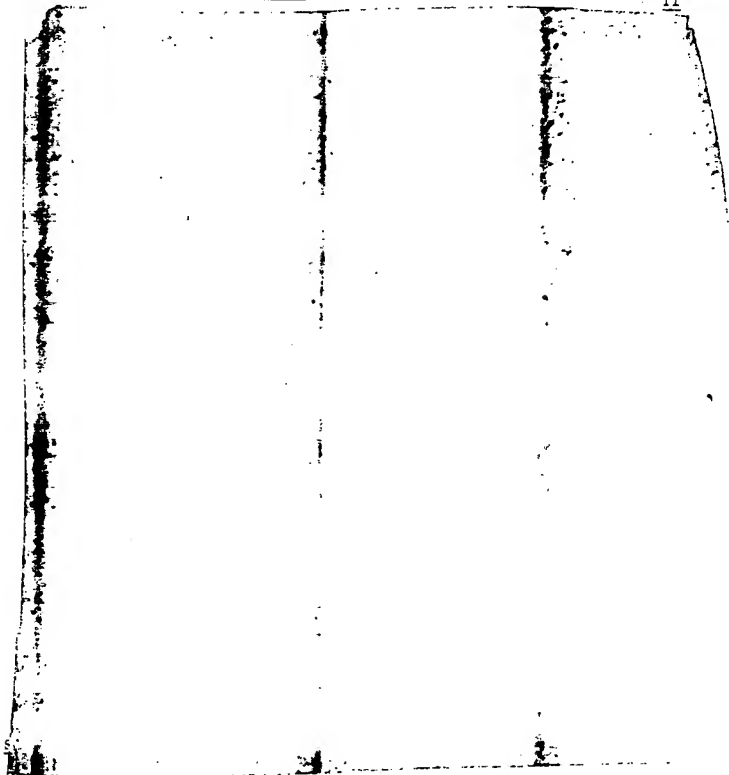
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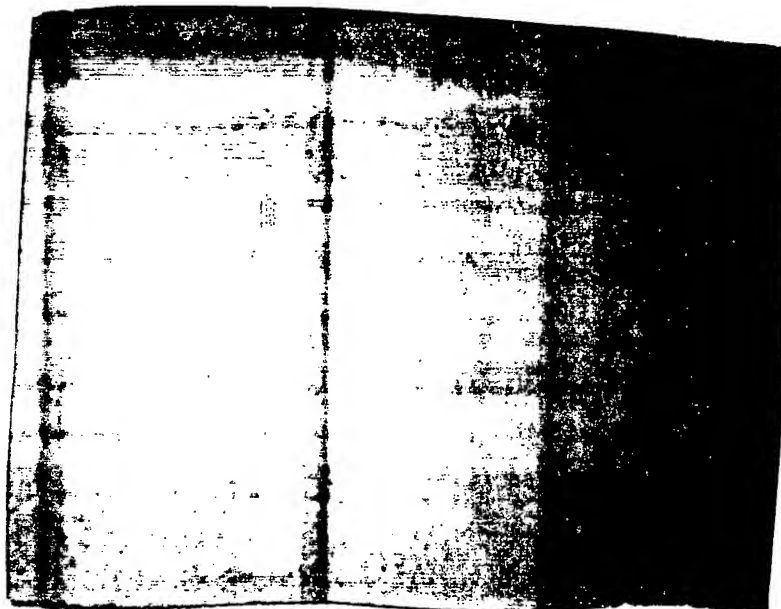




8. (U) Air Activity Conference

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14. (U) Changes to NORAD/ADCOM Procedures. NORAD/ADCOM must 17
notify the Joint Chiefs of Staff (ATTN: J-3) by message prior 18
to making any changes in NORAD procedures that would affect 19
the procedures or formats described in this chapter. 20

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FORMAT ALFA (U)

SYSTEM CONFIDENCE (U)

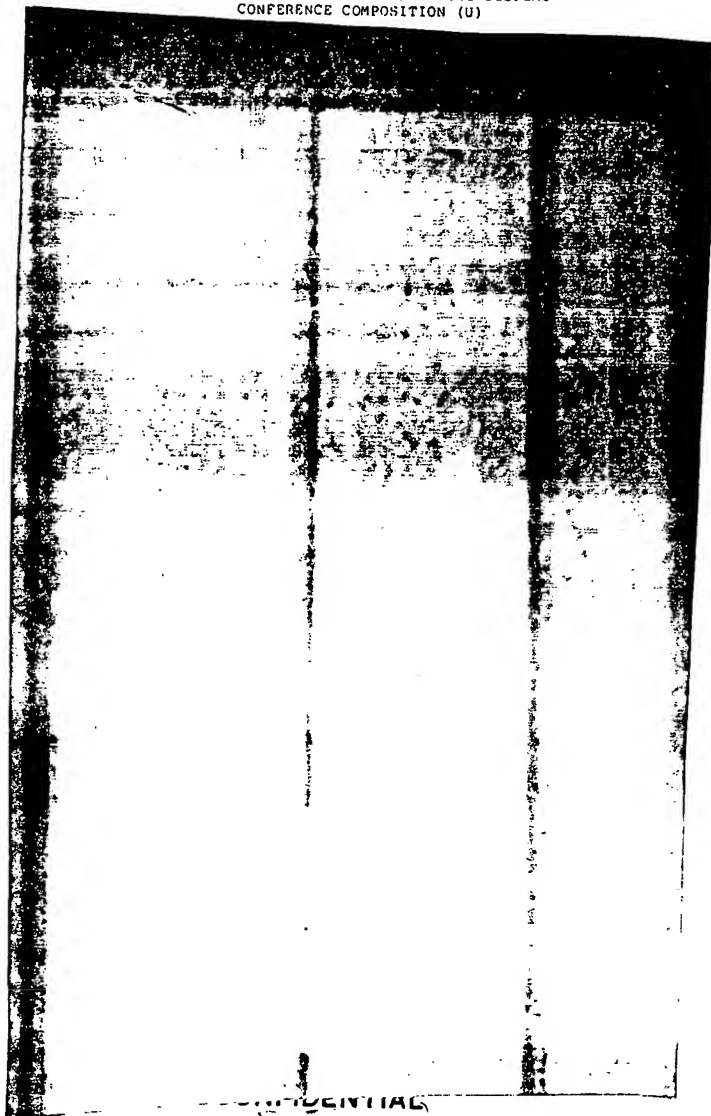
CINCNOBAD'S ASSESSED CONFIDENCE (U)

IF APPROPRIATE (U)

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ROUTINE MISSILE DISPLAY/MISSILE DISPLAY
CONFERENCE COMPOSITION (U)

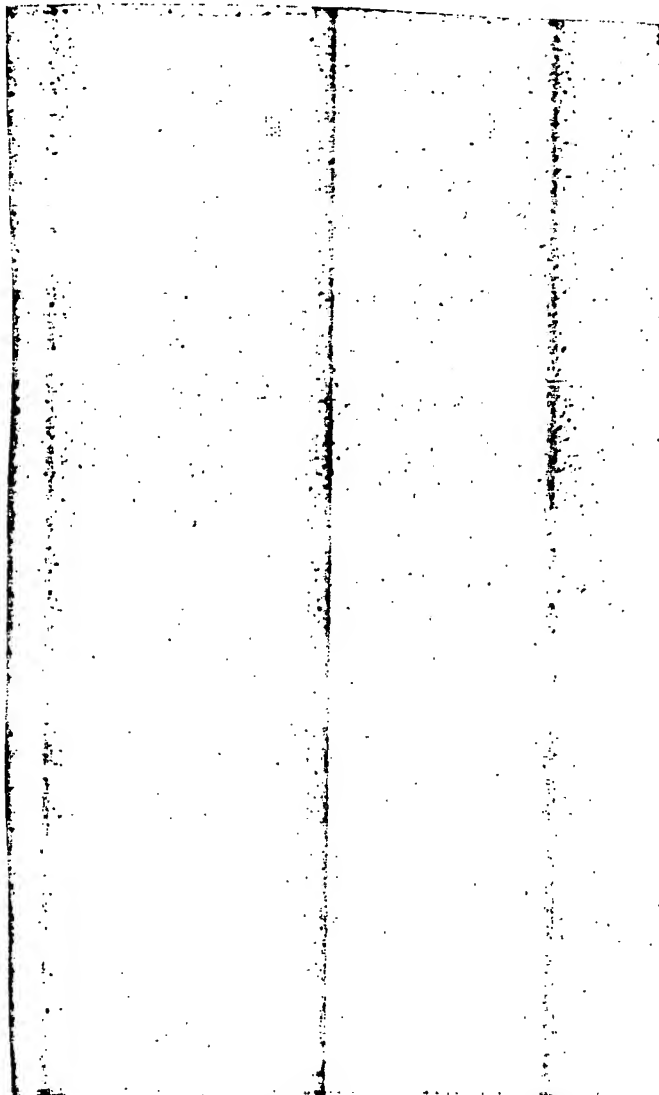


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SIT TWO CONFERENCE COMPOSITION (U)



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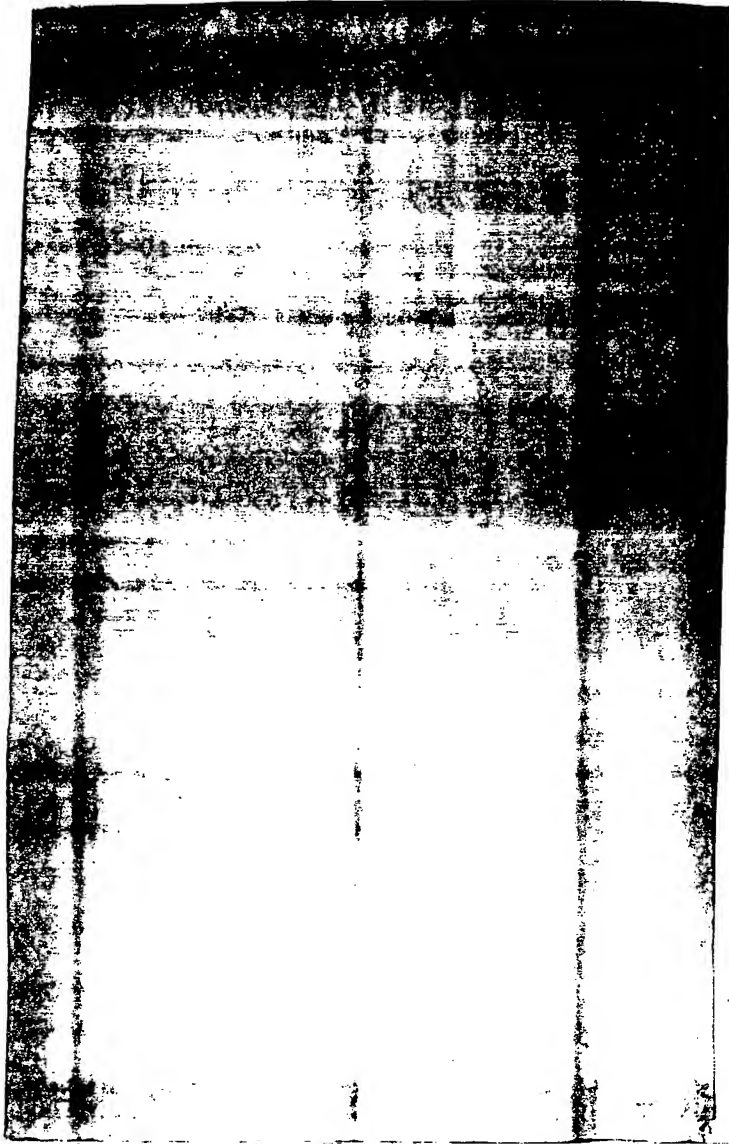
THREAT ASSESSMENT CONFERENCE COMPOSITION (U)

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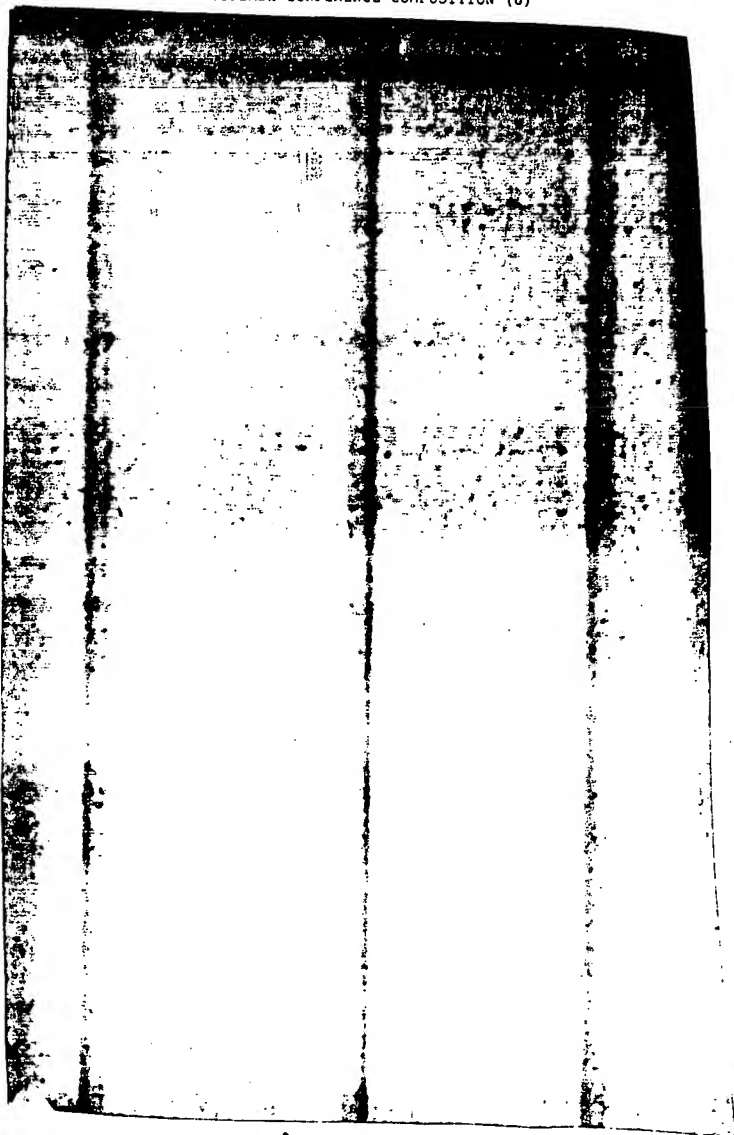
MISSILE ATTACK CONFERENCE COMPOSITION (U)



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NUCFLASH CONFERENCE COMPOSITION (U)



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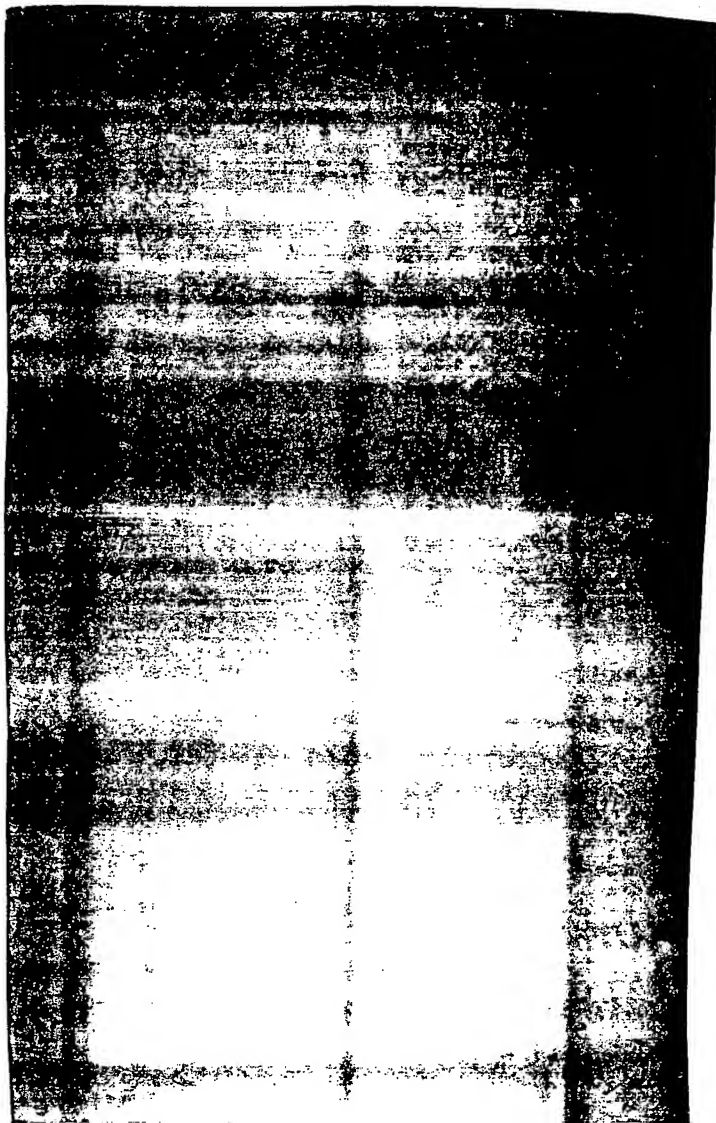
AIR ACTIVITY CONFERENCE COMPOSITION (U)

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LERTCON CONFERENCE COMPOSITION (U)
(LERTCONS AND NATO Equivalents)



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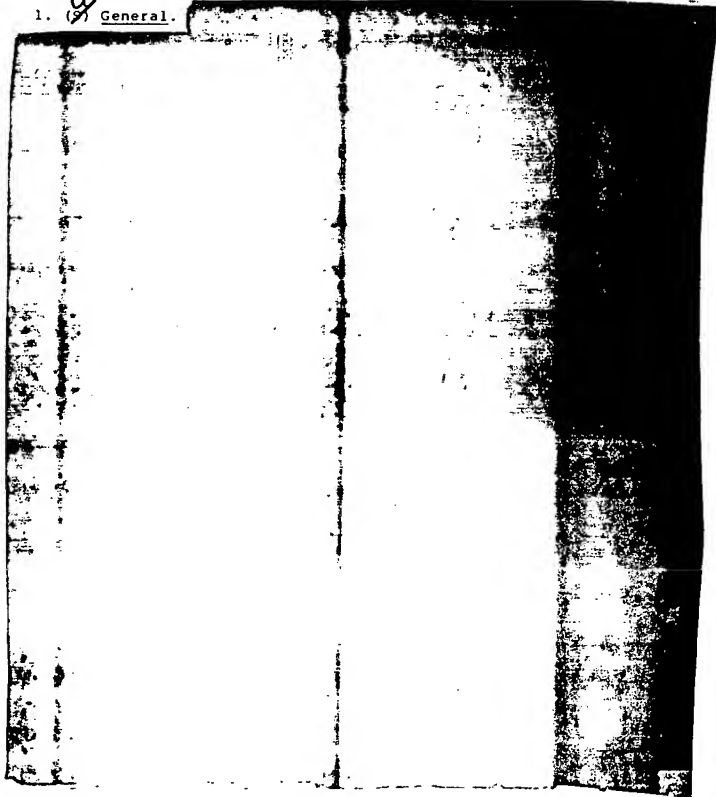
CHAPTER 9

REQUESTS FOR SELECTIVE RELEASE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS (U)

1

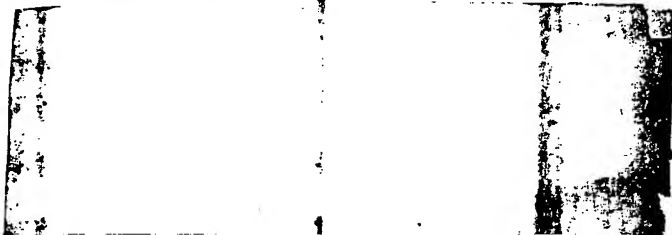
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1. General.



2. (U) Message Designators

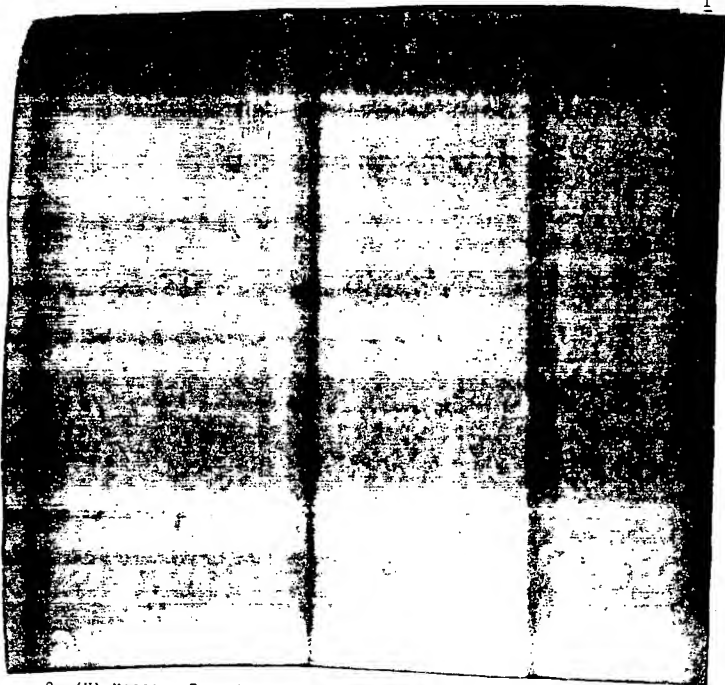
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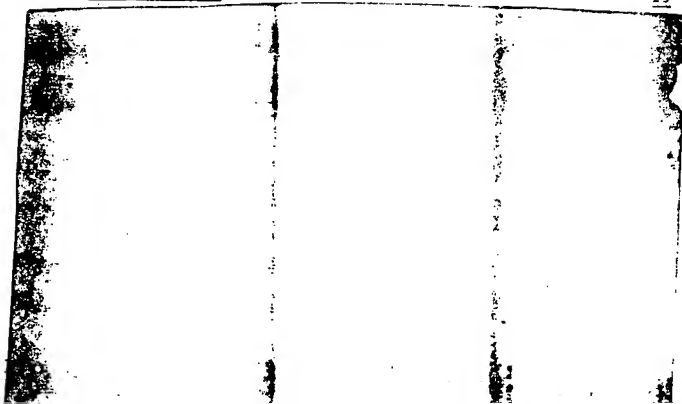
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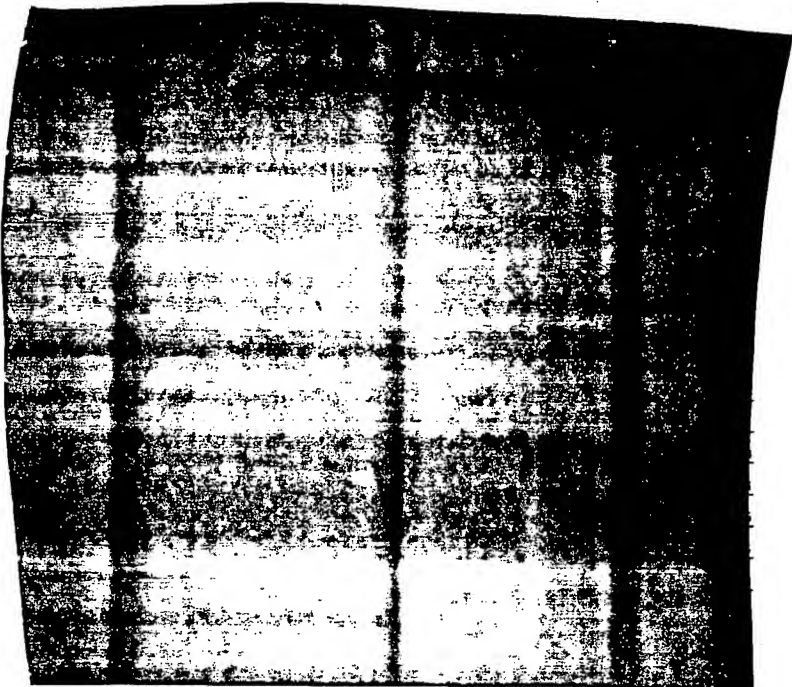
6. (U) Responses



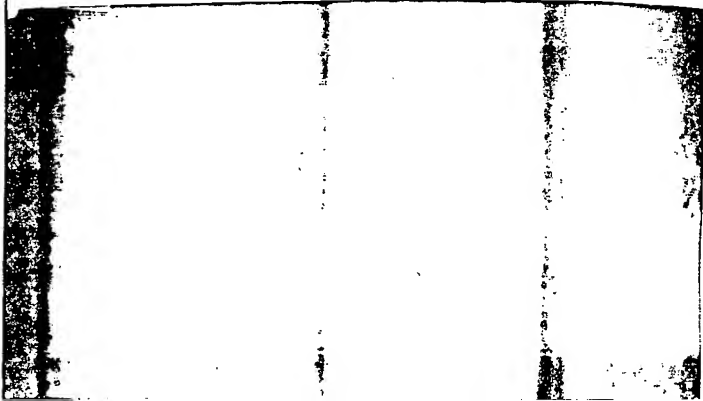
9. (U) Message Formats



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10. (C) Message Contents. The information included in each 21
part must be in accordance with the instructions in this 22
paragraph. 23



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9-14

Chapter 9

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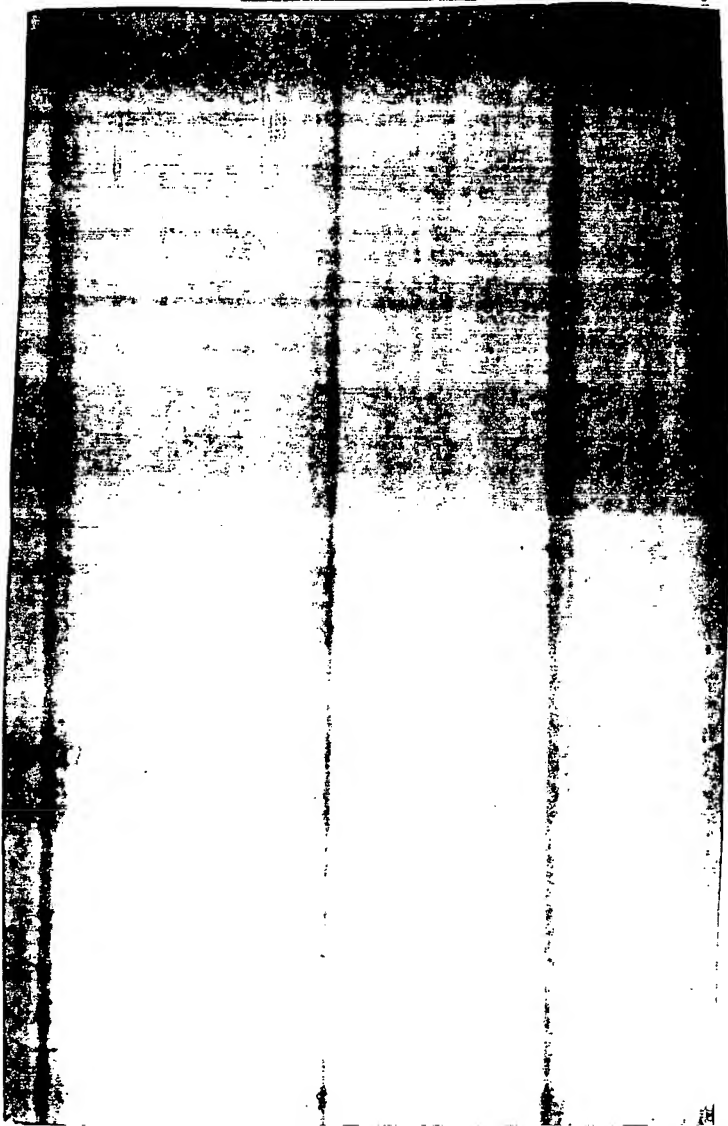
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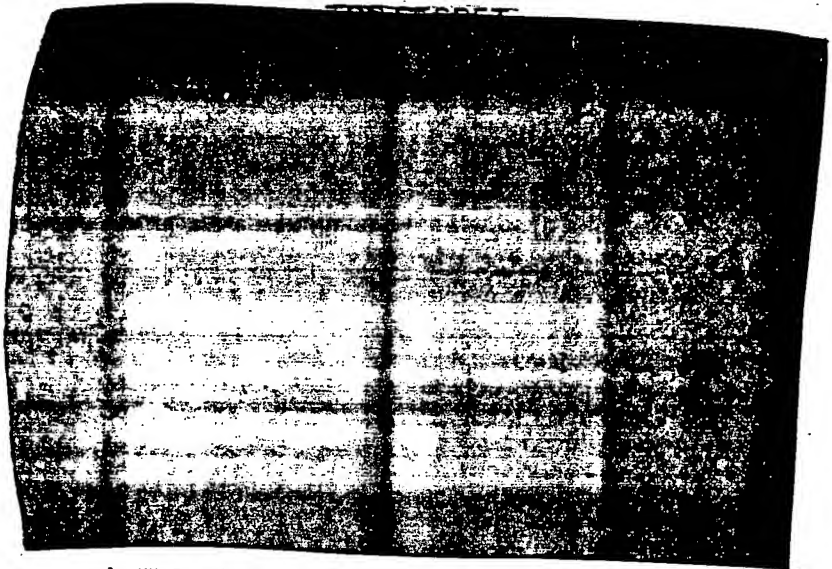
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WEAPON, TARGET DATA FORMAT (U)

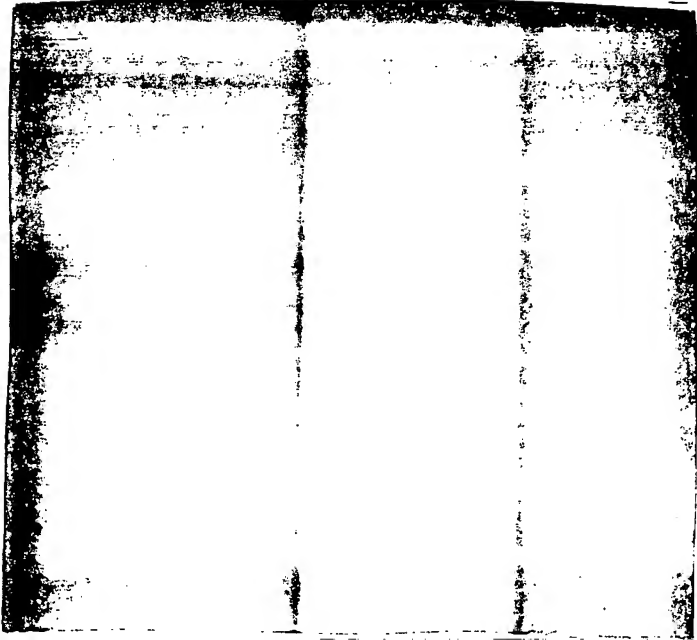
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3. (U) Examples

16



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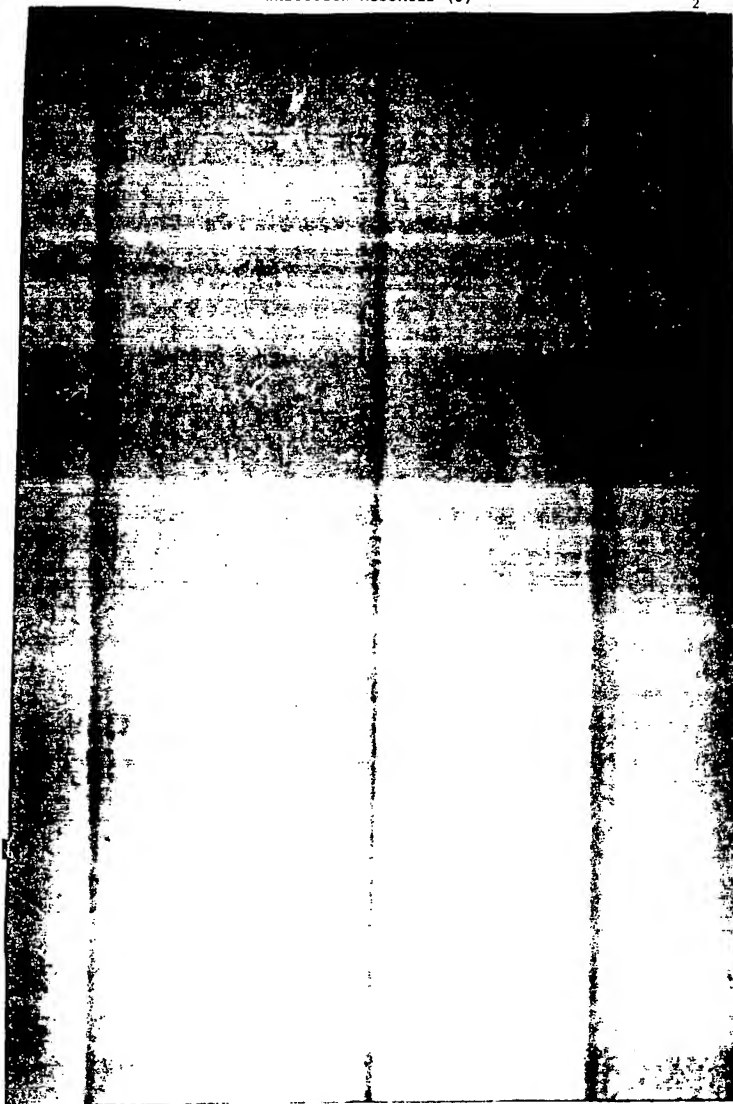
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CHAPTER 10

NUCLEAR EXECUTION MESSAGES (U)

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CHAPTER 11

NUCLEAR TERMINATION MESSAGES

1

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1. ^u ~~(S)~~ General.

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CHAPTER 12

ALERT AND PREPARATION MESSAGES (U)

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12-8

Chapter 12

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12-10

Chapter 12

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12-14

Chapter 12

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12-18

Chapter 12

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3. (U) Message Contents

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12-19

(Revised - 29 May 1980)

Section IV
Chapter 12

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12-20

Chapter 12

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12-22

Chapter 12

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12-26

Chapter 12

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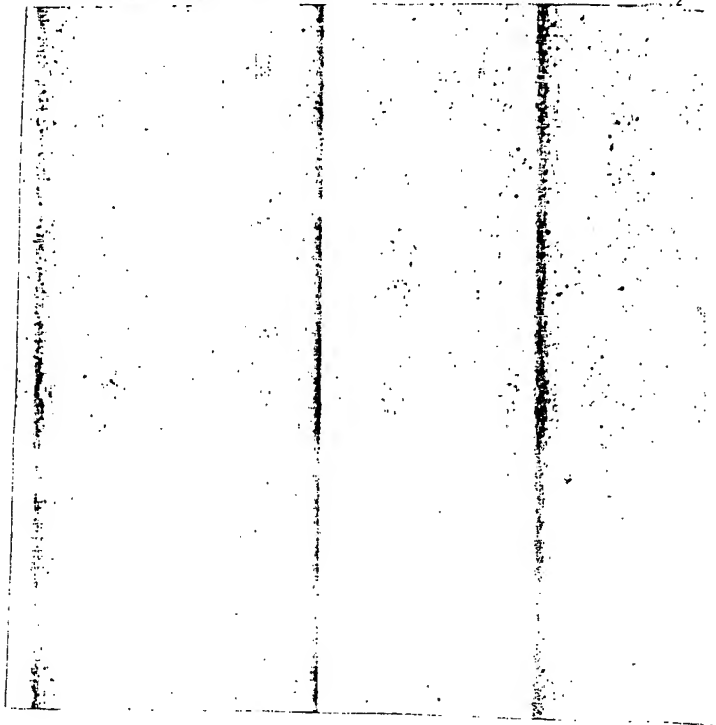
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5. (U) Examples. The following examples are based upon the
hypothetical situation described.

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12-42

Chapter 12

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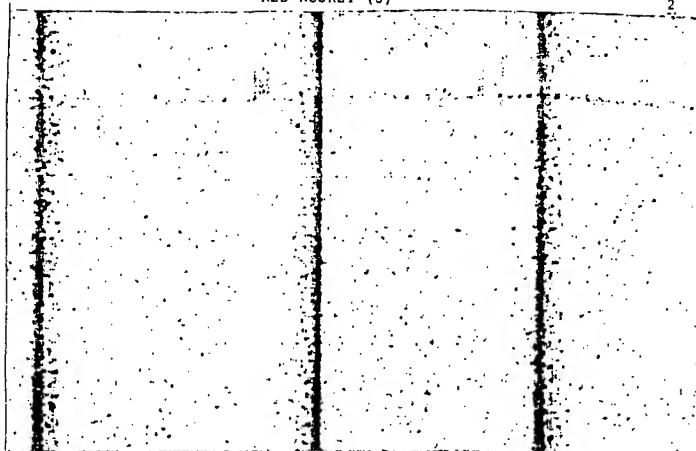
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SECTION VIII

RED ROCKET (U)

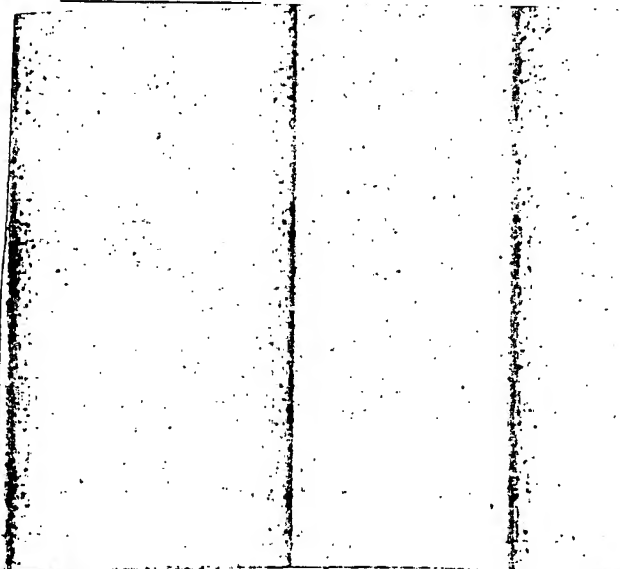
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3. (U) Means of Transmission

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4. (U) Message Addressing

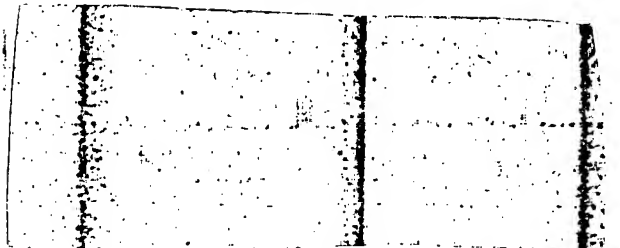
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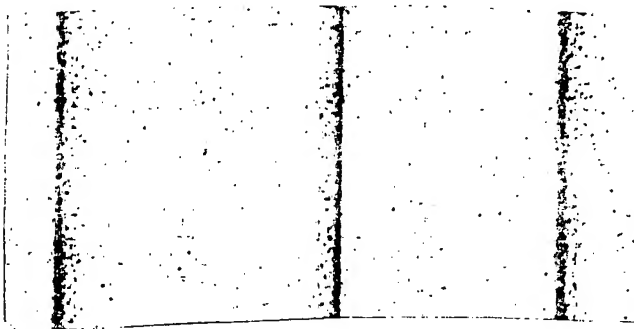
RED ROCKET Format



3. (U) VOICE REPORTS OF RECEIPT ARE REQUIRED.

(Selective addressees) WILL ACKNOWLEDGE DIRECTLY TO THE
NATIONAL MILITARY COMMAND CENTER BY THE FASTEST MEANS
AVAILABLE.

4. (U) INSTRUCTIONS IN TEXT ARE EFFECTIVE AT (date-time group
ZULU).



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12-48

Chapter 12

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CHAPTER 13

EXERCISE EMERGENCY ACTION MESSAGES (U)

SECTION I

GENERAL

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13-4

Chapter 13

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Chapter 13

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Chapter 13

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Chapter 13

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13-18

Chapter 13

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WHITE ROCKET MESSAGE FORMAT

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13-20

Chapter 13

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CHAPTER 14

EXERCISES (U)

1. (U) General. Exercises of emergency action procedures are conducted to insure a high level of proficiency in these procedures, to refine and improve existing procedures, and to provide a means for evaluating individual and system efficiency. To the extent that exercises accomplish these objectives, they are beneficial.

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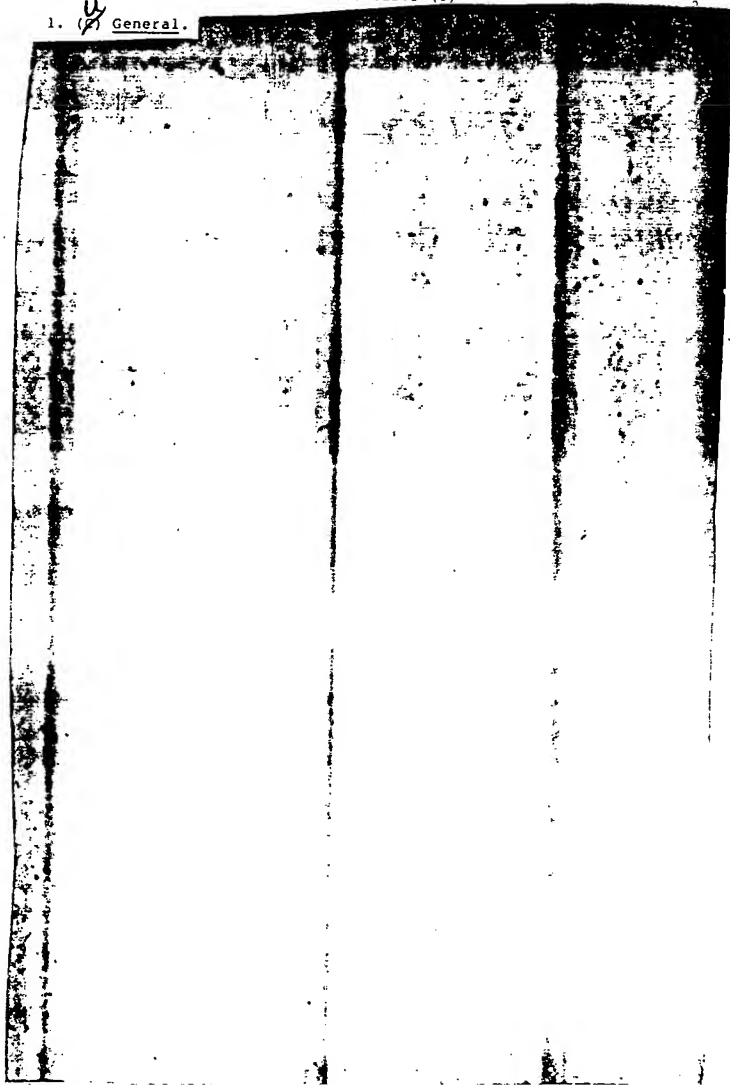
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CHAPTER 15

COMMUNICATIONS TESTS (U)

1

1. ^U General.



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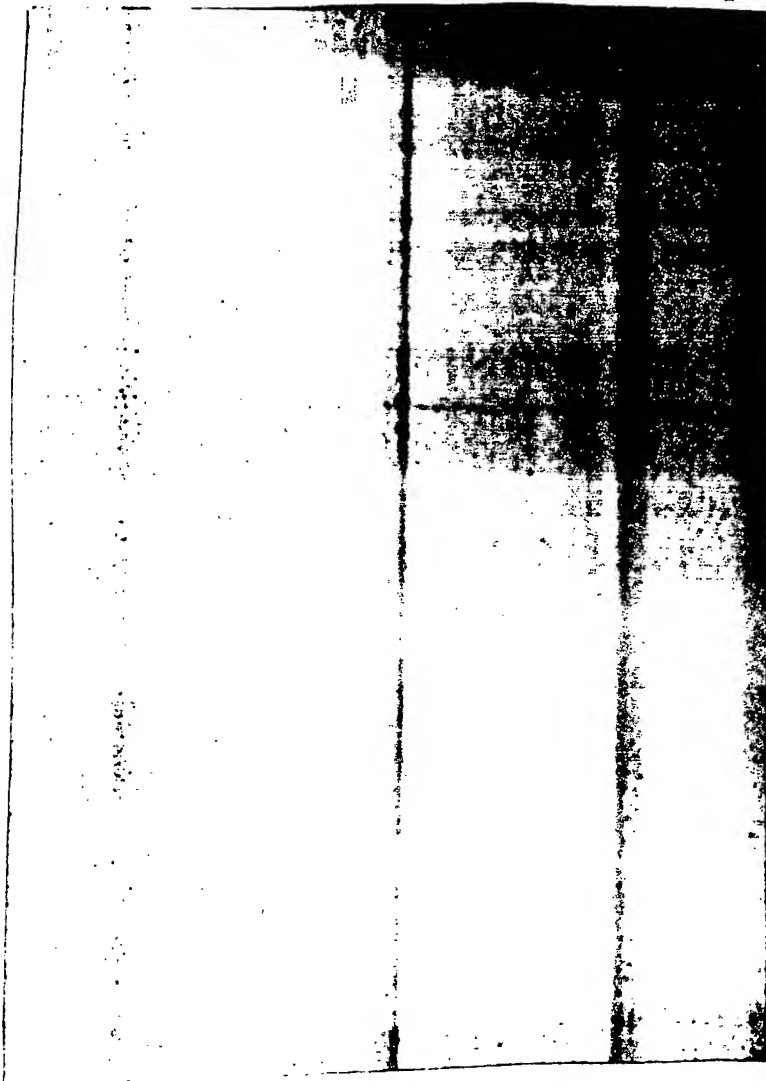
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SECTION II

CRIS AND AIGs AUTHORIZED FOR USE
WITH EMERGENCY ACTION MESSAGES (U)

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16-4

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Chapter 16

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16-6

Chapter 16

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CHAPTER 17

LOCATOR SYSTEM (U)

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1. ^u (C) General.

2. ^u (C) Procedures.

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17-2

Chapter 17

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